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THE TIMES

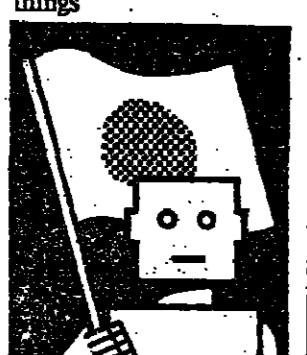


MONDAY DECEMBER 3 1984

20p

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

All that glitters
Why jewels are back in
fashion for bright, young
things



Auto cues
The Japanese robots who
are taking to the stage.

Space race
Whose probe will be first
to greet Halley's Comet?

Class conflict
Roger Scruton on the real
racists in our schools

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio weekly competition prize was shared by two winners on Saturday. They receive £20,000 each as there was no winner, the week before. They are Mr Roy Maine of London and Mr Christopher Lamb of Northampton. The daily competition prize of £2,000 was also shared between Mr Brian Toney of Tetbury, Glos, and Mr Richard Gascoine of Milton Keynes, Bucks, who receive £1,000 each. Portfolio lists page 16; how to play and rules. Information Service, back page.

Soldier shot dead in Ulster

Two men, one a British soldier, died in a gun battle in co-Fermanagh. Hours later police in the Irish Republic held a man on the run from the Maze. The army refused to confirm the dead soldier was in the SAS. Page 2

Sri Lanka riddle

Sri Lanka reduced drastically the number of fishermen it claimed had been murdered by Tamil rebels in two villages. By nightfall the original figure of 59 had been altered to 11. Page 4

Auction inquiry

The antiques world is reverberating to the saga of a Queen Anne bookcase which passed through five dealers' hands in four days, increasing its price by more than half. Page 4

Singapore poll

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's Prime Minister, has called a general election for December 22, a year early, partly to make way for young blood in the ruling party. Page 5

Rajiv scares

Security men guarding Mr Rajiv Gandhi on his election round seized one man carrying a bomb and another with a revolver at two rallies in Bihar state. Janata scored, page 4

Oil warning

A leading oil analyst has warned the Chancellor that he can no longer rely on North Sea revenue to offset public overspending. Page 17

Davis does it

Steve Davis won the Coral United Kingdom snooker championship in Preston, defeating the holder, Alex Higgins, by 16-8. Earlier report, page 22

Gatting century

Gatting scored his first Test hundred but defeat was imminent for England in the first Test at Bombay as the final day began. Page 20

Leader page 13

Letters: On student grants, from Mr N. Johnson, and others; regional aid, from Sir Colin Buchanan; Gallup and Church, from Mr G. Head.

Leading articles: Europe; Local Government Bill

Features, pages 8-12
National Insurance: time for reform; Deadline for the UN's Law of the Sea; High-tech strategies for Nazo; One man's fight against Parkinson's disease; The mini-property boom in dolls' houses

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Mr Edward Cranckshaw
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University appointments; La
crème de la crème

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NUM calls delegate conference over receivership order

● The NUM executive last night called a special delegate conference in the wake of the Court of Appeal's refusal to lift a receivership order.

● The NUM executive has to decide whether to take no action, to continue to ignore the courts, or to recognize the supremacy of the courts.

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The national executive of the National Union of Miners workers last night called a special delegate conference for today after the Court of Appeal's refusal on Saturday to lift a receivership order.

Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, however, repeated his insistence that the coal board's closure programme should be withdrawn.

After more than five hours of debate the leadership had not finally decided its tactics in the face of the most serious challenge to strike leaders since the dispute began 39 weeks ago.

There was speculation that the usual left-right split on the executive of 24 had become more serious. The executive was trying to decide whether to "go underground" and continue the strike without central finance control, or to purge the contempt of court that led to the receivership.

Some moderates entering the emergency meeting at Congress House, the TUC headquarters in London, yesterday said that the executive would not vote to break the law.

But Mr Sid Vincent, secretary of the Lancashire miners, said that the executive would not back down after nine months of strike. None of the three trustees would comment.

Mr Herbert Brewer, a Derbyshire solicitor appointed as receiver by the High Court on Friday, flew last night to Luxembourg to claim the £4.3 million of NUM assets held in a bank there.

The High Court order states:

Hattersley, Denning clash over picketing

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The solicitor appointed as receiver of NUM funds is expected to begin moves in Luxembourg today to take control of more than £4 million deposited in the country by the union. Mr Herbert Brewer, aged 68, a Derbyshire solicitor specializing in commercial law, spent yesterday working on papers connected with the case at his home in West Hallam, near Ilkeston, before flying to Luxembourg.

Mr Hattersley, repeatedly stated in an interview on BBC television's *This Week*, that bad laws had to be changed rather than broken.

He also said that mass picketing could be designed as a means of protest rather than as a weapon for intimidation, and that the intervention of the courts could harden attitudes and alienate miners from the law and the rest of society.

But at the end of the duel, Mr Hattersley challenged Lord Denning to say whether he felt the legal process would help or hinder the ending of the strike.

Lord Denning replied: "I have no opinion one way or the other. All I know is that the law ought to be obeyed, and that is all the courts are doing." Mr Hattersley said: "Pathetically simplistic."

Earlier, Mr Hattersley had said: "I am opposed to intimidation and if there are a very large number of men present on one occasion to intimidate others, then of course I am opposed to it."

But on the other hand I am strongly in favour of the rights of individuals to demonstrate their opinions and that must mean if a large numbers of miners want to demonstrate their support for the dispute, they ought to be entitled to congregate and demonstrate that support."

He said that it was a Conservative presence and wholly untrue that kept miners out on strike; they were out on strike because they believe in the numbers of police involved.

The extra costs reflect the numbers of police involved. That was up to October 31,

when the total additional costs to police authorities in the metropolitan counties was £34.5 million. That figure is now about £40 million.

Figures considered by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities show that in one month the additional cost to the South Yorkshire Police Authority leapt by a third to £12.3 million and accounted for half of the increase for the six metropolitan authorities. West Yorkshire costs rose from £2.2 million to £3 million.

The extra costs reflect the

numbers of police involved.

That was up to October 31,

although there is no reason to suppose it would not grant a tourist visa - because his status as a political refugee lapsed with the overthrow of the Grenadian dictatorship in October last year.

Washington decided to cut off the possibility of his permanent return to the US -

Sir Eric was granted asylum



Mr Brewer, the NUM receiver, leaving Heathrow Airport last night for Luxembourg

Win soured by vote cut for Hawke

From Alan Hamilton
Sydney

Mr Robert Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, took his ruling Labor Party back to power in the weekend general election, but with a surprisingly reduced level of support.

The Labor's working majority in the enlarged House of Representatives has been reduced from 30 to an estimated 14 to 30 seats.

The result was in contradiction of almost every opinion poll, which predicted an enhanced vote for the ruling party that in its 26 months in power has made considerable progress in bringing Australian unemployment and inflation levels under control.

Mr Brewer has said: "I have full power from the English courts to take legal proceedings in Luxembourg."

Once the funds are transferred to a British bank sequestrators will be able to get access to pay the union's outstanding £200,000 contempt fine.

Mr Brewer also said that he hoped litigation against the union would soon end. "My view is that the sooner litigation is ended - playing ducks and drakes with miners' funds - the better because it all comes out of their funds."

The union failed in legal moves to overturn the ruling on Saturday and from today Mr Brewer will be in effective day-to-day control of all union spending, including paying for heating, lighting and telephones at the NUM headquarters in Sheffield.

It is expected to go to the Nobis-Finance International

Cost of pit policing
rises to £200m

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The cost of policing the miners' dispute is about to top £200 million. The total number of charges is almost 10,000.

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Sir Eric was granted asylum

after he was ousted in a

bloodless coup in March 1979 while in New York demanding a United Nations inquiry into flying saucers.

Apart from invalidating his refugee status, there is also an unofficial reason on a more personal level. He has upset Washington officials on a number of occasions and further antagonized senior Administration officials by opposing Mr Herbert Blaize, America's favourite to win the election today.

Sir Eric had a taste of

Caribbean sentiment in August

last year when he landed

unexpectedly in Barbados.

After a few weeks, Mr Tom Adams, the Prime Minister,

Telecom buyers limited to 800 shares

By William Kay, City Editor

A limit of 800 shares per applicant has been set in the public sale of British Telecom, the telephone company privatized by the Government. And those who asked for more than 100,000 shares, including some leading investment funds, are to get nothing from the offer, which closed last Wednesday after an unprecedented publicity campaign.

Excluding big investors from the public offer is likely to drive the price of the shares sharply higher, when dealings begin on the London Stock Exchange at 3pm today. Many institutions received shares in a priority allocation two weeks ago, but even then they were drastically scaled down.

"We have far fewer than we want or even need," said Mr Ralph Quarland, head of investment at the Post Office pension fund, one of the biggest institutions. "We shall have to think seriously about what course we now take."

There were also reports over the weekend that a large number of American investors were upset at not being able to receive an allocation. The shares will also be traded in New York and Toronto.

Details of the allocation were announced yesterday by Kleinwort, the merchant bank which has been organizing the world's biggest stock market flotation.

The one million people who applied for 200 or 400 shares at 130p apiece are to be satisfied in full. Those who wanted 800 shares will get 500. Requests for 1,200 shares are being met with 600. And applicants for anything between 1,600 and

100,000 shares collect only 80p. The offer was four times oversubscribed.

Together with British Telecom employees and pensioners, institutions that were given a priority allocation, and investors in the US, Canada and Japan, there will be about 2,300,000 shareholders in the new company. This army will easily dwarf the next biggest in Britain, ICI with 350,000.

The 7,500 applicants who asked for more than 100,000 shares will have their cheques returned to them. But Kleinwort, Benson said: "A considerable number of suspected multiple applications have been rejected and cheques submitted with certain of these applications have been presented for payment".

Unofficial dealings last week suggested that the partly-pand shares - investors had to pay only 80p a share with their applications - would trade as high as 80p.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, will explain the Government's position in the Commons this afternoon. He is expected to point out that a maximum holding of 800 shares will prevent anyone making a substantial killing, while ensuring that British Telecom has the widest possible body of shareholders.

Kleinwort, Benson said letters of acceptance and returned cheques will not be posted until next Monday. This means the million-plus small investors will have to wait more than a week to know for certain whether they have got their shares.

Whips drop pressure on student grants

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Expectations of Conservative backbench rebels that the Government might take a concession on the £39 million increase in parental contributions to student maintenance were increased over the weekend by the complete absence of the Whips.

A senior ministerial source said last Thursday that the Whips would be hard at work over the weekend, trying to damp down a possible revolt this weekend, and a Downing Street source was surprised yesterday that no such exercise had taken place.

Mr Richard Wainwright, the Liberal spokesman on Treasury affairs, said yesterday that he expected the Alliance amendment to Thursday's motion of the Chancellor's public spending package.

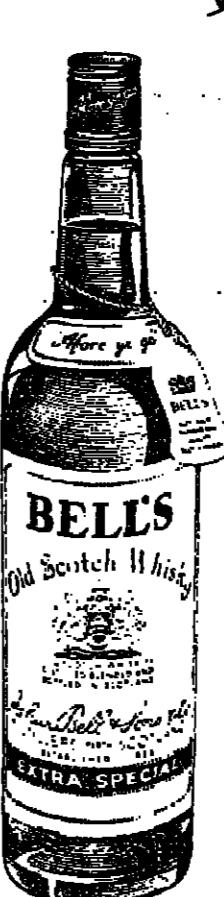
Mr Richard Wainwright, the Liberal spokesman on Treasury affairs, said yesterday that he expected the Alliance amendment to Thursday's motion of the Chancellor's public spending package.

Meanwhile, a group of parliamentary private secretaries, ministers' unpaid linkmen in the Commons, are expected to meet Government Whips today to be asked again to withdraw their names from critical Commons motions on the issue.

Letters, page 13

Follow the Leader

the quality
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BELL'S
Old Scotch Whisky
Extra Special

ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD. ESTABLISHED 1825
AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY

US washes its hands of Gairy on eve of poll

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

The United States has revoked the political refugee status of Sir Eric Gairy, the ultra-conservative former Prime Minister of Grenada, who is fighting for a political comeback in today's Grenadian general election.

Britain would not particularly want him but Sir Eric would have certain claims to entry as a Priv

Maze escaper held after soldier and terrorist die in Ulster gun battle

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A man who had escaped from the Maze jail was held by police in the Irish Republic yesterday, after a soldier and a suspected Provisional IRA terrorist died in a gun battle between an undercover surveillance team and gunmen five miles north of the border with the republic. Police officers in the republic captured two men after a car chase in which a vehicle was hijacked. One of the men detained at Ballyshannon, Donegal, is Seamus Clarke, aged 18, one of 18 men on the run since breaking out from the Maze prison in Ulster 14 months ago.

A rifle was also recovered from the hijacked car.

The soldier who died was Lance Cpl Alastair Slater, aged 28, single from Leicestershire, who was attached to The Parachute Regiment.

He was part of an Army undercover team operating on isolated roads near Kesh in Co Fermanagh, aimed at trapping terrorists on their way to carry out attacks in Northern Ireland.

According to a police statement, a military patrol encountered armed men and shot were fired. One of the men and a soldier died.

The soldiers apparently were waiting in a side road for the terrorists who were driving a blue Toyota van hijacked on Saturday from the border.

Clarke was eventually face extradition proceedings for his

village of Pettigo, co Donegal, after a family were held at gunpoint.

Shortly before 1am people living near by were awoken by two shots followed by flares and more gunfire. More flares were followed by a further burst of rapid gunfire.

The terrorist suspect fled into the surrounding countryside under the cover of heavy fog and at daylight Army bomb disposal experts moved in to search the van which proved to be empty.

Before the gun battle Mr Douglas Hund, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that unless the political parties in the province could reach a better understanding on ways of restoring peace and stability the Government would gain.

He said: "There are also, and it's rather strong at the moment, waves of dissatisfaction about the way some of it is being carried out."

The former chief whip said: "Under the present leadership, they are so sure that their particular view and their particular point in the spectrum is correct that they are tending to think that everybody else is out of step but them".

He said he believed that there would be "adjustments" of government policy and that they would be brought out in a "sensitive" Budget next spring.

Pym sees change of policies on jobs

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that the Government would be forced to change its economic policies as a result of mounting backbench pressure for action on unemployment.

He said in an interview on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme: "Nothing much has been done at all about unemployment."

"I would like them to give much more emphasis to it, and I believe that you will find that they are going to, because the pressure that exists in the country is of such a kind that I think they will."

Mr Pym said that it was the art of government to work for the greatest degree of harmony and unity. There was a great deal of public support for the Government's policy objectives.

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Last minute grooming for Lachlan of Doune, a Highland steer, at the Royal Smithfield Show which opens today (Photograph: Peter Trickey).

Three arrests at cattle show

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Three people were arrested during noisy demonstrations outside Earls Court yesterday during the preview of the Royal Smithfield Show which opens to the public today.

Mark Longden, aged 17, a student of Fosse Road, Newark, was charged with obstruction and will appear at West London Magistrates' Court on December 13. Two other people were arrested for threatening behaviour and obstructing the police.

Between 300 and 400 people stood on the pavement opposite

the main entrance to the hall after a march from Hyde Park, organized by the Vegetarian Society. The protesters claimed that more than 3,000 animals were slaughtered every minute of the working day to satisfy "man's greed" and that at Christmas alone more than 12 million turkeys would be killed.

According to Dr Alan Long, a research adviser to the society, meat is "going off in the public's esteem". Butchers and fast-food producers are facing growing objections from the medical profession, conservationists and animal welfare workers.

But inside the hall Mr Keith

Roberts, chairman of the Meat and Livestock Commission, said that genuine concern about diet and health was being exploited by extremist groups.

"The vilification of some foods and meat is not the only victim of extremist propaganda, is damaging to the industry and causes alarm to consumers," he said.

The MLC has decided to devote its entire space at this year's show to presenting facts on the importance of meat in providing necessary protein, vitamins and minerals. Vegetarianism did not provide any answer, Mr Roberts said.

Inter-union battle threat to provincial newspapers

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The National Graphical Association is to press ahead with a controversial programme of deals to switch their members to editorial jobs claimed as the territory of the National Union of Journalists. The new policy by the association's national officers will exacerbate an inter-union dispute at *The News*, Portsmouth, and will bring closer a full-scale war between the two organizations throughout the provincial newspaper industry.

The NGA is already seeking the transfer of some of its members to sub-editing duties at the *East Anglian Daily Times* at Ipswich as part of a new technology agreement.

It was the proposed transfer of three association members to the editorial floor at Portsmouth which led to the threat of an all-out stoppage at the paper by the NUJ.

In retaliation the national leadership of the NUJ has threatened to sign "direct input" deals bypassing the NGA in other papers.

It is against this background that the Newspaper Society, the employers' body, is attempting to thrash out a national new technology enabling agreement for provincial papers.

Employers are seeking a deal which would allow journalists and advertising staff to type their material via video screens into a computer. The copy would not be handled by NGA compositors.

The NGA, whose jobs are at

given all unions an 18-month deadline for the introduction of single-key-stroking.

East Anglian Daily Times: NGA seeking a Portsmouth-style deal for a phased two-agreement with association members following the work into the editorial section.

In provincial newspapers progress has been slight. *The Nottingham Evening Post* group and D. C. Thomson of Dundee have achieved direct inputting without the help of national union agreement. But in both cases unions have no formal recognition and the companies are officially boycotted by the labour movement.

Within Newspaper Society newspapers 80 per cent are produced by the photo-composition process. The rest use "hot metal".

Progress towards single key-stroking in non-hot metal houses has been divided into three artificial stages.

Only one newspaper, *The News*, at Portsmouth, has partially introduced phase two, where all reporters and some sub-editors use visual display units. All fingers on the inputting machines still belong to the NGA.

A small group of provincial newspapers is taking the lead on new technology:

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Lot 432, the Queen Anne piece that sold and sold . . .

Dealers' association inquiries into a bookcase's auction

By Geraldine Norman and Richard Dowden

It was uncomfortably hot in the crowded marquee on that brilliant July afternoon as Mr Simon Bruton, the young auctioneer, brought the sale to its climax with the hundred-odd items of fine English furniture. He could feel pleased. Even though the auction was being held in an obscure Cotswold village, some of the country's biggest dealers were represented and bidding had been brisk.

Lot 432, a Queen Anne walnut bookcase in two parts, was one of the more interesting pieces. "Upper part fitted with a pair of glazed rectangular moulded and astragal doors and having two paneled doors under," was how the catalogue described it. But it was in poor condition from being stored in a closed house for eight years where damp had disengaged and warped the veneer. Several of the big traders were after it. Mr Terry Baxter, whose family have been leading trade suppliers from Fulham Road, London, for two generations, and Mr Maurice Turpin, another successful dealer, who works out of a mews flat off Queensgate in London. Known in the trade as "Dick" Turpin, his bulky frame and black walrus moustache are familiar all over Britain at country auctions which he combs for fine furniture.

Mr Turpin had just bought the previous lot, a Chippendale mahogany armchair, for £4,800. In the bidding for the bookcase, Mr Baxter believes he was the underbidder dropping out at £14,000 and it was with Mr Turpin's bid of £15,000 that Mr Bruton's hammer fell.

The reverberations are still echoing through the antiques world. Within four days the bookcase had passed through the hands of five dealers and the price had increased by more than 50 per cent.

The British Antique Dealers' Association has held a major inquiry and there have been threats of libel writs and resignations from BADA. It has also thrown a chink of light into the closed world of the antiques trade.

The events which focused so much controversy on this elegant but unexpected Queen Anne bookcase began when Mr John Partridge whose plush West End business was founded by his grandfather, spoke to his friend Mr David Nickerson of Mallett's. Mallett's and Partridge are the doyens of the antique furniture business. They have shops almost opposite each other in Bond Street, though the word shop demeans those Aladdin's caves of gilded chinoiserie wall mirrors, glowing mahogany tables, satinwood and marquetry.

Mr Partridge said he was interested in the bookcase. Mr Nickerson told him he had already arranged with Mr Turpin to bid on it for him. They agreed they should work in partnership and that Mr Turpin should buy the piece for them for a maximum of £16,000 with Mr Turpin

owning 25 per cent and they owning 75 per cent between them. Mr Partridge agreed reluctantly.

Neither Mr Partridge nor Mr Nickerson went to the sale at Hawksbury House Farm, Hawksbury, Gloucestershire on Thursday, July 19. The bookcase came up on the second day of the auction of the entire furniture and effects of Mrs Elizabeth Dreyfus. Bruton Knowles of Gloucester were the auctioneers.

Mrs Dreyfus, once a famous yachtswoman, whose family had owned the estate for more than 400 years, was rich and capricious. In the 1950s and 1960s she had accumulated a fine collection of antique furniture but she had developed Parkinson's disease and spent the last eight years of her life in a nursing home.

The property, which she had never looked after well, fell into neglect and, having no relatives near by to maintain it, she closed up the house with all the furniture in it. It was damp and burglars broke in twice.

When she died, her brother and heir, Sir Anthony Banks Jenkinson, decided to auction it all off, and the dealers gathered from all over the country for the choice pieces. Everything was to be sold with no reserve prices. Mr Arthur Negus, who is consultant for Bruton Knowles, helped draw up the catalogue.

"It was one of the finest sales we've ever had," he said. "It was extraordinary to walk in there and find so many period pieces untouched. It will be years before we see another house like it."

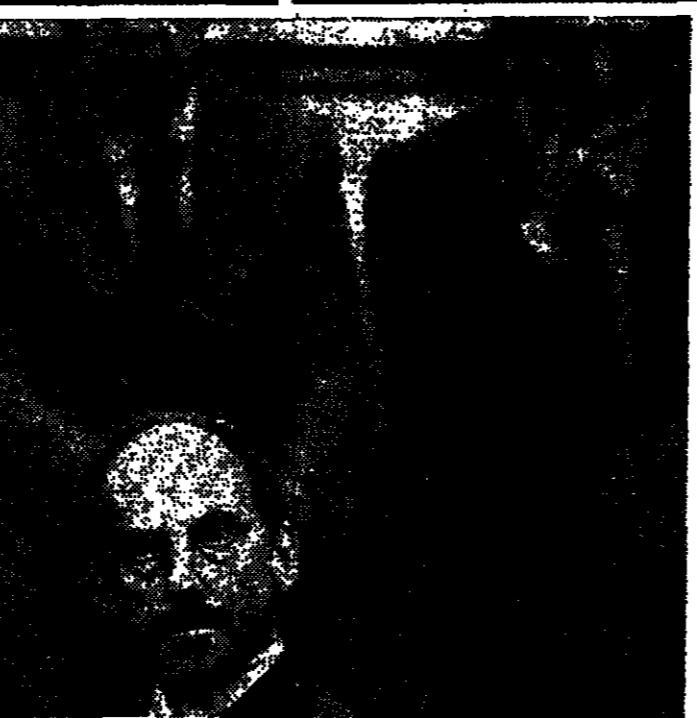
On the morning of the sale Mr Turpin telephoned Mr Nickerson and recommended that they raised their ceiling on the bookcase to £20,000. Mr Partridge and Mr Nickerson agreed. Late in the afternoon, Mr Partridge rang the auctioneers and was told that the bookcase had been acquired by Mr Turpin for £15,000.

But the following morning, according to Mr Partridge, Mr Turpin rang Mr Nickerson and told him that he hadn't been able to "hold" it. According to Mr Nickerson, Mr Turpin said that a major dealer had bought it for £26,000.

To anyone familiar with the antique trade the verb "hold" indicates a ring. It means that a group of dealers have got together and agreed not to bid against each other at the auction to buy more cheaply. Afterwards they hold their own auction or "knockout" and the highest bidder said to have "held" the piece. The difference in price between the two auctions is pooled and split among the ring members. The practice is illegal and explicitly against the BADA by-laws.

On the morning of July 20 Mr Partridge and Mr Nickerson, outraged by what Mr Turpin had told them, asked him to meet them at Boundour House, Mallett's second shop off Berkeley Square.

Mr Partridge and Mr Nickerson were



Mr Bernard Aptier, who paid £23,000 for the bookcase

dissatisfied with Mr Turpin's explanation and decided to make an official complaint to BADA. While Mr Nickerson made the formal complaint to BADA, Mr Partridge wrote a covering letter recording his notes of discussions with Mr Turpin.

"Mr Turpin . . . was very honest and open about the whole event . . . I explained that he had changed his mind about the bookcase. He had viewed the sale in a thunderstorm and it was tucked away in a dark corner. He had missed it. He was surprised at the sale when he saw the price; it fetched he became interested and took another look at it."

Over the weekend he decided to buy it and on Monday morning, paying one of his

regular calls on his colleague Mr Terry Baxter, he found that Mr Baxter now owned the piece. He bought it from him for £23,000.

Mr Aptier cannot understand how Mr Turpin could have told Mr Partridge on the previous Friday that Mr Aptier had bought the piece. He assumes Mr Turpin was mistaken or speculating and he says that when Mr Ingalls told him that Mr Turpin had broken his agreement to buy the piece for Partridge and Mallett's, he returned it to Mr Baxter at once.

Mr Aptier told *The Times* that having been an underbidder at the sale, he and a colleague, Mr Melvyn Lipitch, bought it from Mr Turpin the same afternoon for £17,000 plus value-added tax.

Mr Lipitch, like Mr Aptier and Mr Baxter, comes from Fulham Road. All are BADA members. Their glossy shops with spotlights and pile carpets are full of eighteenth-century English furniture of the top quality. Mr Aptier in particular has upgraded his business which he inherited from his father-in-law, to the point where he competes as a retailer with Partridge and Mallett's for the top end of the trade. In the West End Fulham Road is called "The Brown Mile".

Mr Ingalls next wrote to Mr Baxter, Mr Lipitch and Mr Wilfrid Bull asking them for their comments on the Nickerson/Partridge complaint. In his reply Mr Baxter explained: "I bid £14,000 in the sale for this and was expecting to buy other things which I failed to do. At the end of the sale I telephoned my brother to tell him of my purchases. He raised his disappointment at us not buying the walnut cabinet which he felt we could make a good job of restoring.

"Later in discussion with Mr Melvyn Lipitch, with whom I travelled to the sale and also left it had possibilities we decided to approach Mr Bull to see if, perhaps, he

could buy the cabinet on our behalf from Mr Turpin and we gave him a small commission for the same. This he did." Bull says the commission was £700 or £800.

On October 25, Mr Baxter, Mr Ingalls and Mr Bull were all questioned together by the executive committee of BADA.

Mr Baxter said he asked Mr Bull, an Essex dealer, to act as intermediary because he thought Mr Turpin might not be willing to sell it to someone who had bid against him in the auction.

Mr Ingalls also tried to interview Mr Turpin who is not a member of BADA. Mr Turpin refused to meet him. He also refused to talk to *The Times*. When we confronted him at a recent Sotheby's sale he said: "I don't care about the allegations. They are all lies."

Whether Mr Turpin's story is to be believed or not may never be known. For its part the BADA committee clearly did not believe it and exonerated the Fulham Road members and Mr Bull. "As far as we are concerned the matter is closed," Mr Ingalls told us. "We are pretty confident that nothing happened."

But the BADA inquiry did not ask to see stockbooks or check with auctioneers and carriers who handled the furniture after the sale. Only one other BADA member who was at the sale was contacted for corroborative evidence. One member of the committee said: "It was a very gentlemanly affair."

But while BADA's gentlemanly inquiry left a lot of stones unturned, our own inquiries have been viewed with deep suspicion, some stone-walling and not a little resentment.

"A wall of silence" was how Mr Anthony Crosland described it when, as president of the Board of Trade in 1968, he tried to investigate allegations of an auction ring. In this case a Duccio Madonna, bought for £2,700, was sold a short while later to the National Gallery for \$140,000.

Our experience has matched Mr Crosland's. In this case Bruton Knowles would only confirm that they had conducted the sale and that it had made £25,000. Even when told by Sir Anthony Jenkinson, the executor, that the family had no objection to the details being released to *The Times*, Mr Bruton, the auctioneer, refused to disclose prices or the names of bidders or buyers. He would not even reveal the name of the vendor's solicitors or dealers who might have been there.

"I have to do business with the dealers," Mr Bruton said. "It would be wrong for me to give out their names." He said he took no particular precautions against rings operating at his sales and that what happened after a sale was of no concern to him.

The Times has been in touch with a large number of dealers who were at the sale. Some of the most reputable London dealers at first denied they were there and only admitted their presence reluctantly when reminded what they had bought.

The bookcase now stands in Mr Baxter's restoration workshop but he is not sure if he will agree to accept it back from Mr Aptier. Meanwhile Mr Partridge is considering resigning from BADA, the organization his grandfather helped to found.

So for 432 from the Hawksbury sale is still troubling the antique trade world. One day it will be offered for sale to the public at more than twice the auction price of £15,000.

Sri Lanka confusion on death toll

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

The Government last night drastically reduced the figures it had earlier released over the number of Sinhalese fishermen allegedly killed at Niyaru and Kokilai, two villages 10 miles north of Mullativu, and said the total murdered by Tamil separatists was only 11.

Yesterday morning Dr Wickremasinghe Weerasooria, chairman of the media committee, said 27 had been killed at Niyaru and 30 at Kokilai. In the afternoon, the state-owned radio said 29 had died at Niyaru and 30 at Kokilai, making a total of 59.

Then, last night, the same radio said the total killed in both villages was only 11. Dr Weerasooria said the earlier figures were on the basis of information from fishermen who had fled from the villages.

After an on-the-spot investigation by police, it had been established that only four had died at Niyaru and seven at Kokilai.

Early on Friday, rebels allegedly killed 80 Sinhalese farmers, including three women and four children, at two resettlement schemes for former prisoners on the border of Mullativu district and Anuradhapura district in the north-central province.

In the northern province, where an all-day curfew was enforced yesterday, a third attempted rebel landing was foiled when the Navy fired at eight boats on Saturday, destroying six and killing about 60 occupants. The other two boats escaped.

Dr Weerasooria said the continuing attacks on Sinhalese civilians had created a refugee problem. Non-government organizations and foreign groups like Unicef were helping to look after about 3,000 refugees, most of whom were women and children, at temporary camps in schools.

Dr Weerasooria said it was evident that the attacks were aimed at provoking a backlash in the south to divert the attention of the armed services in the north and east.

"We are only defending our territory," said the Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, said yesterday, replying to a statement from Delhi by a spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry that Colombo was building up a war psychosis.

Referring to India's denials about training camps for Tamil rebels in Tamil Nadu, the Minister said hundreds of rebels who had been arrested had revealed the locations of the camps.

Electioneering on the Ganges

Rajiv pours his scorn on Janata

From Michael Hamlyn, Varanasi

On the first day of his election campaign, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as is right and proper, went to the holiest city of the Hindu religion, Varanasi, which is still sometimes called Benares.

As was appropriate, he spent his first day helicopter-

through the electorally most important state in the Union, Uttar Pradesh. It has more parliamentary seats than any other (85), and an electorate so volatile that in 1971 Congress won 73, in 1980 51, but in 1977, Mrs Gandhi won no seats at all.

In the misty, sun-bloodied dawn yesterday, Mr Gandhi went to the banks of the Ganges, to the Golden Temple, to visit the Golden Temple of Amritsar and said there were no terrorists and no weapons there.

The policy for the election, laid down under his guidance a year ago in an important party

conference in Bombay, was to promote the slogan, *desh bacchao ("save the nation")*, and Mr Gandhi is making fullest use of the perceived threat to the country's unity and integrity.

He hammered at the danger to the country exposed in "Assasins, Punjab and Kashmir", and then declared the opposition leaders were "ready to sell their country for their own interests".

Two other themes Mr Gandhi drove home: the Opposition's lack of ideology or ability to run the country. "Agricultural production actually dropped in the three years following 1977 (when the Opposition was in power)," Mr Gandhi said. "Shortages returned to this country. But in 1980 to 1985, Congress put the country back on track. The country progressed faster than in any previous five years. India's growth rate has been higher than England's or America's."

Mr Gandhi also called on his mother's memory. Having driven to the university under archways, saying May India Gandhi Live Forever, he told his audience: "They have taken away her body, but her ideas will not die, her principles will not die, her spirit will not die."

The policy for the election, laid down under his guidance a year ago in an important party

years from the day the new National Assembly, Senate and provincial assemblies come into being after elections next spring, he said.

General Zia's referendum plan came as a surprise because in the past few weeks the official media have been informing the people about the preparations for the general elections.

The Opposition, especially the 11-party alliance Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) has however urged the people to boycott the proposed elections, asserting that these could not be fair unless the 1973 constitution and the election rules were revived.

Opposition parties would not be permitted to use traditional forums to vent their criticism of the referendum, he said. If they were against it, they could show it by voting against it.

The general, who as the Army chief toppled Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto's civilian Government in a coup in July 1977, said that he would ask the people's verdict on his Islamic policies so far.

A majority of "Yes" votes in the referendum would imply that the public wanted him to continue in office for five more

Civilian held for assassination

Satwant Singh, one of the suspected assassins of Indira Gandhi, has admitted his guilt but named the other suspect, Beant Singh, who was slain, as the mastermind of the attack, according to the police. They also said they had arrested Sher Singh, a civilian from Delhi, who was allegedly involved in the conspiracy to kill Mrs Gandhi. He was arrested on Friday and remained in police custody for 14 days by the magistrate.

On the day of the assassination, Mr Gandhi was being driven to the university under archways, saying May India Gandhi Live Forever. He told his audience: "They have taken away her body, but her ideas will not die, her principles will not die, her spirit will not die."

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Kiss takes black boy into court

From Michael Hornby
Johannesburg

In one of those telling scenes of life in South Africa, which in an instant wipe out years of painstaking diplomatic effort to improve the country's image, a 13-year-old African boy was charged last week with "assaulting" a white baby girl by hugging her, and it was alleged, kissing her.

The charge, which led to the youth's being brought before a magistrate's court in Grahamstown, in the Eastern Cape, was laid after a white man, Mr Nico Claassen, saw the incident, and drew it to the attention of the girl's parents.

He went down on his knees and opened his arms and a little girl ran into them. He hugged and kissed her," Mr Claassen said. "I was concerned when I saw that, because this boy regularly works at the corner house where he looks after small children, so I reported it to the girl's parents."

Mr Claassen said he had not himself been angered by the incident, adding: "If I had been angry, I would have gone across the street and hit him. But you can't allow this sort of thing to go on. You never know what his real intentions were when he kissed the little girl."

The magistrate acquitted the boy, but on the technicality that Mr Claassen might have been mistaken about the kiss as he had been some distance away. A kiss, the magistrate ruled, could fairly be construed as an assault.

During the hearing, a lawyer representing the accused explained that he had known the little white girl for more than a year. He admitted having hugged her, but denied that he had given her a kiss.

JULIE LISON

Arson ring started 219 fires in Boston area

BOSTON (Reuters) - Federal prosecutors called "the largest arson ring in US history" was found guilty for his part in setting 219 fires in the greater Boston area between 1982 and 1984. Donald Stackpole, aged 33, faced prison sentences totalling 195 years in jail for leading 219 fires which caused a total of \$18.3 million in damages and 282 people injured, including 65 firemen.

Federal prosecutors have shed the arsonist's "Pop-Box" ring, after a nationwide tax-cutting measure made some of them redundant.

Men who allegedly caused fires in an effort to retain their jobs, eliminated by budget cuts.

techs detain nuns and nun

AUSTIN, Texas (Reuters) - Czech police have detained two German nuns and a man in a sweep in which members of the order were held for questioning. The nuns face criminal charges of running supervision of activities by the state.

Boxer dies

BERLIN, West Germany (UPI) — The former European weight and light welterweight boxing champion Rudolf, died here at 50. He died at home 10 days after recovering from a

U.S. shooting

BERLIN (UPI) — East Berlin border guards apparently shot a person attempting to cross from West Berlin into the East German capital last night, killing him with a gun. A woman who was walking near the border was slightly wounded.

Tal crash

ITALY (UPI) — Pietro Angeli, 49, a racing driver, a prominent motorcycle racer, was killed in a car accident near here. The 12th head of the Fiat family, he was driving a racing car.

Panel opens

NEW DELHI, India (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi officially opened the tunnel through the Savay Muktan, who had started to build it 10 years ago, today.

Russia murder

SAO PAULO, Brazil (UPI) — A man was killed and his wife injured in another谋杀案 in São Paulo. The man, a 30-year-old member of the Communist Party, was shot in the head while he was sleeping in his bed.

Secret riot

MOSCOW (UPI) — Soviet officials say they are investigating a secret riot in Moscow's Red Square.

Medevac visit

NEW YORK (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan is due to visit New York City on Saturday to pay respects to the victims of the Iran hostage crisis.

Ly arrests

NEW YORK (UPI) — Lyndon LaRouche, 68, a political leader, was arrested yesterday in New York City.

Reh ended

NEW YORK (UPI) — The trial of James Earl Ray, 68, accused of killing Martin Luther King, ended yesterday.

Money bomb

NEW YORK (UPI) — A man was arrested yesterday in New York City for threatening to blow up a building.

Joe thieves

NEW YORK (UPI) — A man was arrested yesterday in New York City for robbing a bank.

Correction

NEW YORK (UPI) — A man was arrested yesterday in New York City for robbing a bank.

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*Based on published NCC data for the period January-October 1984.

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SPECTRUM I

Nailing all those big lies

Today we present a further selection of common fallacies, together with scientific disproof of each one.

moreover...
Miles Kington

It's a long road that has no turning.

The long roads have the most turnings. The M1 goes on for hours and hours, twisting and turning. Short roads, on the other hand, are usually absolutely straight, especially just off Oxford Street where they are also one-way and full of cars parked on the pavement, the roads themselves are full of men wheeling racks of new dresses along.

A more accurate version of this proverb would be "It's a long road that has no service areas", or "It's a long road when the emergency phones aren't working".

A stitch in time saves nine.

No a stitch in Time stops the pages falling out.

The Great Wall of China is the only man-made object visible from the moon.

Not according to Simon Blagforth, science master at St Wynkyn's, near Bedford, who claims that the giant reflector made by the upper sixth is also visible from the Moon. That, in fact, was the sole purpose of building the reflector to be visible from the Moon - and the huge saucer is designed to focus the Sun's rays on the Moon.

"It's a bit like the effect you get at pop concerts when the lights reflect off a shiny bit of

the guitar, or off the guitarist's wristwatch, and you get this one very bright spot of light in the audience - usually in my eyes, actually. Because our reflector is focused on the Moon, it doesn't show up on satellite photos. Occasionally you can see something very bright in the London area, but we think this is the roof of TV-am building."

And what is the scientific purpose of the reflector?

"Absolutely none. We just want to get into the *Guinness Book of Records*."

Christmas comes but once a year.

Christmas comes about 14 times a year - at least, there are about a fortnight of days off round about Christmas.

Interestingly, this means that Christmas is getting more and more like its pagan forerunner, when the ancient tribes of Britain used to take the whole of December, January and February off.

East is East and West is West.

Not according to the Chinese, who think of the USA as the East, and Americans as the Orientals. America's difficulties with foreign relations have been ascribed to their persistence in calling Japan and China the Far East, whereas they are just across the sea to the west.

Australians are even worse off, since they have nothing to the east or west of them but cannot bring themselves to call China the Far North.

No man is an island

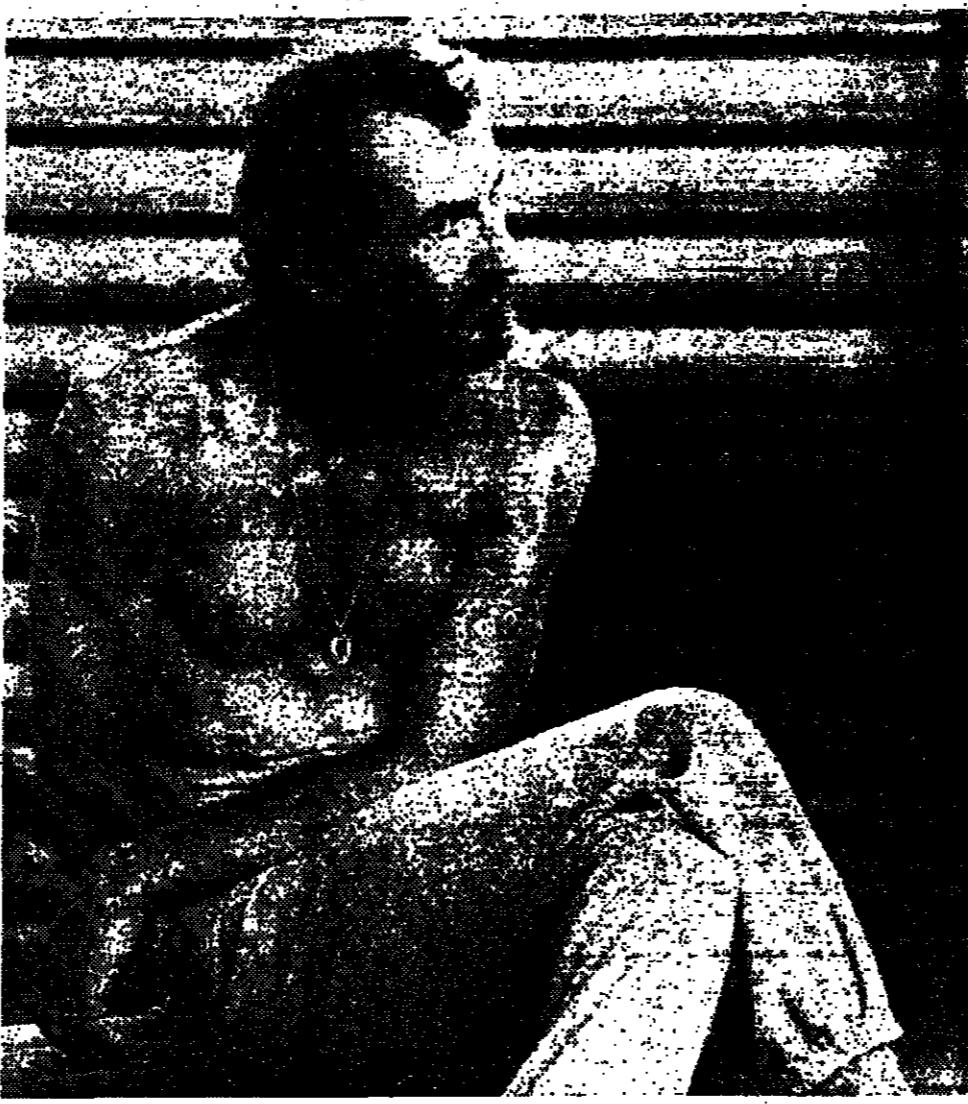
Mr Justin Cartwright, formerly of Fisher, is an island - at least, he has registered himself as an island for tax purposes. To do this, he had to emigrate to the West Indies and take up residence just off-shore from Antigua, where he spends half the day on a raft moored two miles out.

"I reckon that six hours a day

is enough to qualify me as an island", he says. "There are some genuine islands that are submerged for 20 hours a day by the tides, so I think I can claim to be an island. I now pay no tax at all, and can offer the same facility to anyone who wishes to reside on me, or at least to take out nationality papers and become an honorary resident of Cartwright Island. I myself, of course, cannot become a resident because I am the island.

"Life on me is very pleasant - it's warm and the postman comes out once a day. I am working on my flag and national anthem at the moment. After that, membership of the United Nations, I suppose. But not Unesco."

The child is father to the man. True or not, this statement is now illegal. It should read: "The junior citizen is parent to the person."



Ivan Vaughan : Waging a brave fight against Parkinson's disease

Dr Jonathan Miller's remarkable

Portrait of at war

For the past two years 50-year-old Dr Jonathan Miller has been unscripted for three days a week at Sussex University, as happily as any self-deluding brilliant all-rounder can be. He is a research fellow in geropsychology, having forged with some disillusion what appeared to be a highly successful career in the classic theatre and opera.

"I got pushed on the shelf, like other directors and producers of my age. Covent Garden doesn't ask me to do anything - I don't know why. I had a row with Peter Hall, so I can't work at Glyndebourne or the National Theatre. And I am not part of that very small, extremely possessive group of young men at the RSC who are damned if they are going to let in somebody from outside. As I don't want to end up teaching mime at Ohio State University, which is the fate of old English directors, I was forced to diversify."

One of the fruits of his diversification is a remarkable film to be shown on television tonight (*Horizon*, BBC 2) about the daily life of Ivan Vaughan, a lecturer in educational psychology who at the age of 42 has Parkinson's disease. Miller has succeeded, perhaps for the first time on television, in showing the humorous side of such a melancholy disability, as well as

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:
CLIMATOLOGY

Taking the sea's temperature

In recent years a considerable amount of work has been devoted to estimating the trend in global sea surface temperatures. Such estimates are vital for drawing conclusions about the overall trend in global temperatures.

In the days of sail measurements were taken by the simple expedient of throwing a bucket over the side and measuring the temperature of the sample collected. At the time of the Second World War there was a switch to observing the temperature of the engine intake cooling water, but recently researchers have returned to insulated buckets.

Studies at the Meteorological Office have now resulted in the

Wind and waves

Satellites with radar altimeters have been used for several years to measure undulations in the height of sea surface.

Analysis of data obtained from the satellite GEOS-3 over four years confirms such measurements can be made on a regular basis to add valuable information about seasonal patterns of wind and waves.

Results show many features well-known to mariners and interesting variations between the seasons.

This is the first time such seasonal measurements have been made on a global scale. If carried out on a regular basis, they hold the key to improving weather forecasting and gaining a better understanding of the way winds drive ocean currents.

Weather wise

A group with IBM in Paris have examined satellite images of the Sahel from both the period of maximum aridity in the early 1970s and the slightly wetter periods around 1979. These pictures show that in certain areas the vegetation cover recovered, countering earlier desertification.

Concern is being voiced about the climatic impact of the Soviet proposal to divert a number of major Siberian rivers which flow

into the Arctic Ocean southwards to irrigate the arid regions of Central Asia. It is argued that the reduction of the input of fresh water will reduce the ice cover and alter the horizontal and vertical circulation of the ocean.

A computer model of the Arctic Ocean developed at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, has been used to investigate these claims.

First results suggest that the planned diversion of about a quarter of the runoff from the Ob, Yenisei, Dnieper and Pečora rivers would have no appreciable effect. The simulation, which measured the effects for 80 years, found that the total diversion of the rivers did not produce large climatic consequences.

The investigators emphasize that these are preliminary results. More work is needed to model seasonal effects.

W. J. Burroughs

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SPECTRUM II

film on the effects of Parkinson's disease
**a brave man
 with his body**

an effort required for
 mundane tasks in the kitchen.
 "It was pure agony. I
 had an aim and I
 synthesized inside the brain,"
 he says.

It seemed to be working. His movements were only moderately jerky, and his voice was strong, although high pitched. He spoke lucidly about what he was doing, but there was already the eerie feeling that he was a divided personality; one part him was commenting rationally on the irrational effect the drug was having on other parts.

He sat back in his chair, closed his eyes and muttered some gibberish. "Dum, dum, one, two three, dum, dum, four five six." Then he smiled and said: "Stay for a few hours and you will see what happens as it begins to wear off. I will be helpless and out of control. No heroics, though."

The transformation, both mentally and physically, was to be phenomenal.

I felt a sense of shame. However much you know you are not responsible there is a feeling you went wrong and mismanaged your life,

interest and a hobby. It was an easy decision to make."

He felt that patients were under too much pressure; they were encouraged to take L-dopa all the time either in order to keep a job or from relatives and hard-pressed doctors who thought it would solve all problems. So he contacted Jonathan Miller.

"I heard this thin, voice and assumed he was an old, sort of figure who was boring me with his insistence that he was interesting," says Miller.

"Finally I agreed to see him. It soon became apparent that he was something extraordinary – partly because he was so much younger than most people who get the disease and partly because he had actually turned himself into an object of study and had made his disease an occupation rather than an affliction."

"The image that kept occurring to me was Robinson Crusoe marooned on his own island, eager to map it and master it in great detail and to show visitors around. The thing about disabling illnesses is that people do feel they are alone and it is very easy to go mad in isolation."

He spent a week with Ivan making the film which illustrates the remarkable effects of L-dopa, but also the battle Ivan has to keep off the drug.

Ordinarily, Ivan takes the drug intermittently and tries to leave his first dose until as late as possible in the morning. On waking there is the tortuous business of dressing – putting on a sock is a mammoth task – followed by an extraordinary six mile run, which is shown in the film. Then he showers and has breakfast, usually porridge mixed with ice cream.

"The challenges I had in the past are no less than those I have now. Eating a bowl of porridge may be a great achievement today, but before that it was winning a game of squash."

"Now I have a choice of what I can do: write letters, make emotionally charged telephone calls, go to the loo, make love or have an argument. All will dissipate my resources. It is very important to me to have a routine before I take the drug. After that, with a bit of self-deception which boosts the achievement in my mind, I am mixed with ice cream."

"I found it particularly difficult because Ivan didn't want to tell anyone. Our friends began to get very concerned and some drew their own conclusions – the marriage was breaking up, he was on drugs, or drank too much. I had to keep telling them, 'No, he's fine' – and that was very tough. Once everyone knew, the whole thing became much more manageable."

For 18 months, Ivan refused medication. "I got into a rock bottom state and it was a little unfair on Jan. I didn't mind if people thought I was a joke, so long as they didn't know I had Parkinson's disease."

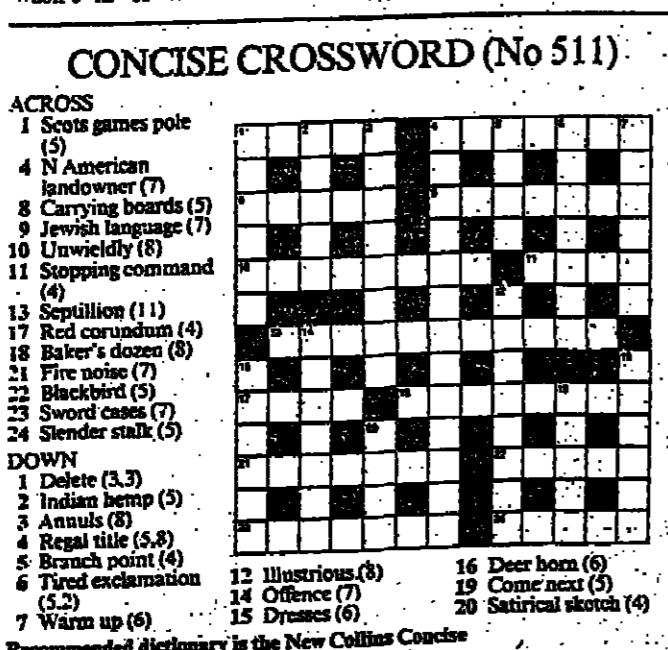
"The illness gives all the symptoms of a person who has totally collapsed. We shake and tremble and signal to the world, 'Don't fight me any more. I give in. I am a nonentity. All my prowess is dissipated. I am the opposite of a bouncing conversationalist. I am a person with shaking limbs whose voice is a boring monotone and who cannot talk in a coherent fashion. Just leave me alone to shake and wither away.'

"I felt a sense of shame. However much you know objectively and intellectually that you are almost certainly not responsible for the illness, there is a constant feeling that you went wrong somewhere and mismanaged your life."

Ivan was born and brought up in Liverpool and was a founder member of the Swinging Sixties philosophy. He was at school with Paul McCartney, grew up with John Lennon, and the two met for the first time at his house. "I've often wondered if I overtaxed the cells where dopamine is created," he says. "I have a whole range of speculation about why this happened to me."

"Maybe it is a sort of flu virus; I used to drink, make love, play squash and be in a state of high fever. I went without sleep – all these things together could have an effect but I have no bitterness. At first I didn't treat it as fate because I wanted to question and fight it and search out what the hell had gone on. I soon realized I could either hide away and pretend I wasn't ill or turn it into an

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 511)



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"Do you see the contrast between my state now and how I greeted you?" he asked wryly. "It does become progressively worse, but death doesn't worry me at all. It is not likely to occur very much earlier than if I didn't have Parkinson's. I want to study this disease for as long as I can. All I need is funds. And time."

He lapsed into silence. The only sound was the ticking of the clock. Jan moved his hands palms upwards, to help him relax, and he sank back in his chair, closed his eyes, and smiled.

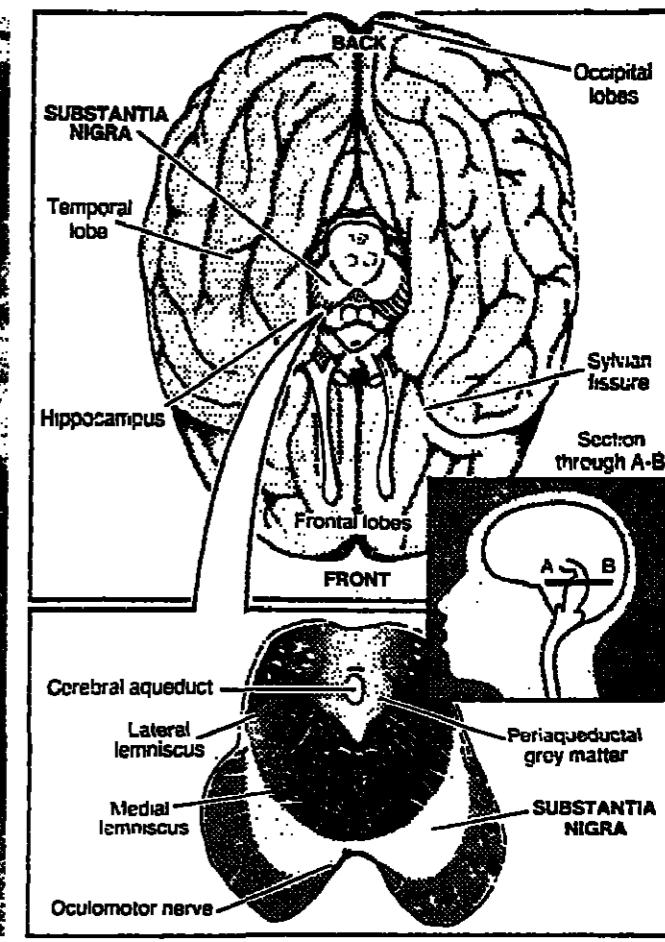
"I wish we could have made a longer film to bring out more of Ivan's thoughts", says Miller. "The bother is what you never have enough time. I know there is a danger of voyeurism in this sort of thing, and some patients would think it is an impudence – but there are many others for whom their illness is not just a tragedy but a dilemma: they are eager to exhibit to an interested bystander."

He is, as ever, resigned to the possibility that television critics may not share his view. "One sometimes has the feeling that making a film is rather like taking a long time to construct a Fabergé egg, only then to roll it over so dammily under the door of a pigsty."

Andrew Duncan



Dr Jonathan Miller with Ivan after an exercise session



The section of the brain affected by Parkinson's disease

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Quality is also the principle behind the watch that Frederick Forsyth wears. A Rolex Oyster Day-Date Chronometer in 18ct. gold.

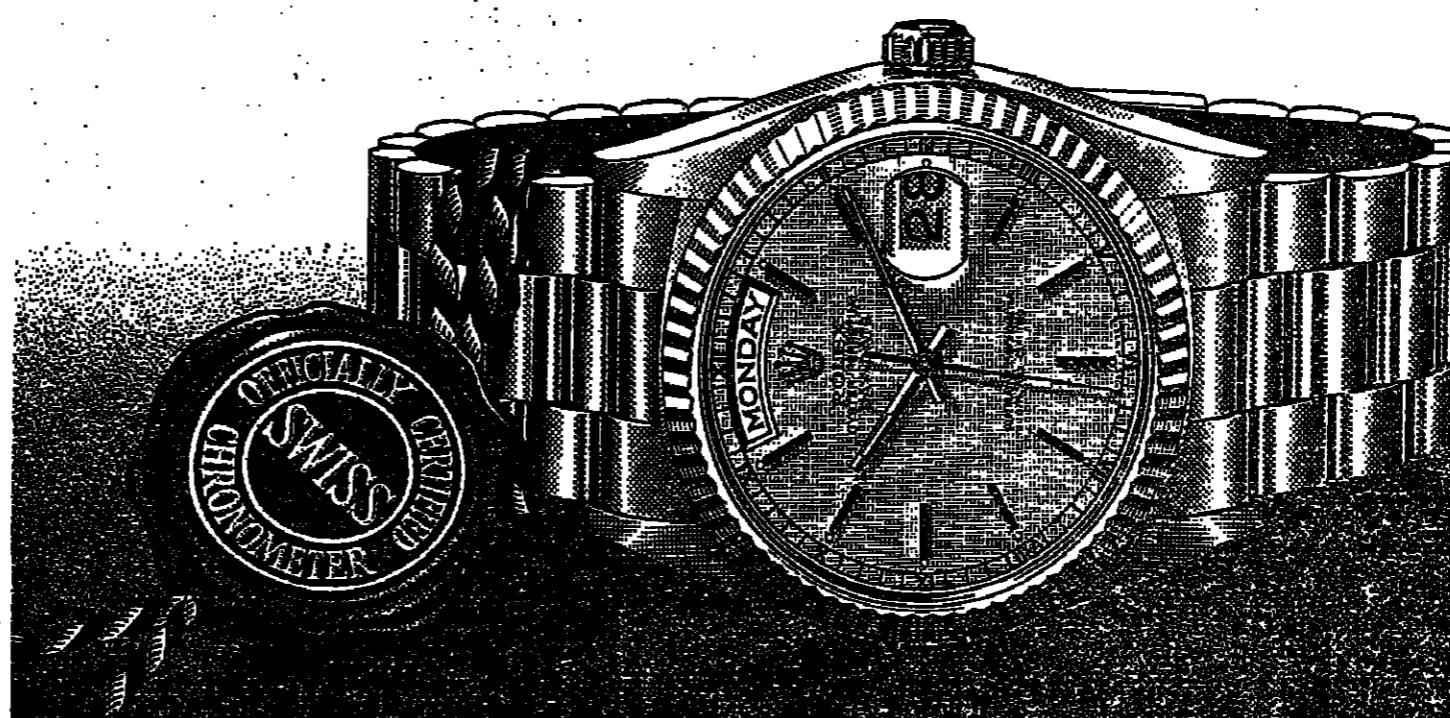
"For me, this is simply the best watch there is," Forsyth says. "It's very tough, waterproof, and completely reliable so I never have to take it off whatever I'm doing."

"It's also very well designed and obviously a great deal of time, care and effort have gone into its construction. That's why the idea works so supremely well."

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MONDAY PAGE



House-hunting in Covent Garden for dolls, children and grown ups

Small and perfectly formed

People are paying from £28 to £1,600 for dolls' houses

Lee Rodwell reports on this mini-property boom

There is a certain amount of snobbery attached to buying a dolls' house. Shops selling toys - from Tesco to Harrods - all offer modern, plastic self-assembly homes such as Cindy's Super Home at prices ranging from £27.99 for a two-storey house with a lift and roof garden.

But while countless little girls would be only too happy to get one of these from Father Christmas - and according to Pedigree tens of thousands have already been sold - many parents, particularly those reared on Beatrix Potter, hanker after something with a little more class.

Dolls' houses, like teddy bears and rocking horses, have never really gone out of fashion although the large toy manufacturers say that interest in the traditional dolls' house has waned as the trend for the fashion doll - the likes of Cindy and her clones - has spread. But such is the current interest in hand-made wooden houses that a number of small businesses are doing very nicely.

Even Sir Terence Conran must feel there is a gap in the market - for the first time

prices start at £60 for a one-up-one-down "artisan's cottage" called Inkerman Terrace.

For parents who feel able to tackle the task of building a dolls' house from a kit, or who want to involve the whole family in the project, The Dolls' House Emporium offers a range of possibilities.

Adam Purser, who trained as an architect, began building and designing dolls' houses in 1969, but has run his emporium full-time for the past three years.

His most popular line is the three-storey "Classical Dolls' House kit" with columns and a portico" for £49, although he obviously has a soft spot for St George's Hill, which sells for £185 in kit form or for £1,600 when built and decorated.

"When the sides are opened up it is 6ft long and like a slice of drama, a miniature stage set."

Certainly when it comes to traditional dolls' houses - from artisan's cottage to nobleman's mansion - nostalgia is the name

of the game. Olivia Bristol, consultant for dolls and dolls' houses for Christie's, finds it all rather amusing. She points out that some wonderful bargains can be had at local auctions.

She says: "If you are lucky you can pick up a 1930s Triang house for under £10 - certainly for between £40 and £50. And after all, isn't it much nicer to buy a 1940s or 1950s home that looks like the period it was made in than a modern neoclassical trying to look old?"

Perhaps the ultimate in dolls' house one-upmanship is to design and build your own, although you may find the project takes longer than you imagine.

Fashion photographer David Barnes started to collect little items of furniture for his daughter Freire when she was three. She is now seven. He started to build the house last year, for Christmas. He is still building.

He says: "It's about 4ft high,

with three rooms on each of the three floors, but I'm now thinking about extending on to the back and building a garage. And I've still got to wire it for electricity."

Dolls' houses, it seems, provide as much fun for adults as they do for children.

Michael Morse, who runs the Dolls' House shop in Covent Garden, admits that although they sell to all ages the biggest market is selling to older people: "It's a nice escapist hobby. People get very involved with their houses."

"When they buy dolls, for instance, they say things like 'I want one with dark hair and her name will be Louise'. One couple always wanted a real Tudor country cottage but they couldn't afford it - so they bought a miniature one instead."

Perhaps that is the key. Perhaps when we set out to buy a dolls' house for our children, what we are really looking for is not just a toy, not even something that may one day become a family heirloom, but a miniature replica of the kind of house we'd like to be living in, if only we could afford it.

Today in the House of Lords a patient challenges the maxim: doctor knows best

Suitable case for telling the truth

How much does a doctor have to tell a patient about the risks attached to an operation or treatment?

That question, with its far-reaching implications for patients' rights, will be posed to the House of Lords today, when Amy Sidaway's case reaches the highest court in the land, ten years after an operation which went disastrously wrong and left her severely disabled.

In 1973 Mrs Sidaway was a fit and active 63, working as a filing clerk. The operation, intended to relieve pain in her neck and shoulder, damaged her spinal cord and left her right side partly paralysed.

She sued the surgeon, Mr Murray Falconer of the Maudsley Hospital, London, for negligence. Her complaint was not that the operation was incompetently done, but that she was not properly warned about the possible complications.

Mr Falconer died before the case reached the High Court in 1982, but the judge accepted the evidence of the surgeon's colleagues that his practice when undertaking this particular operation was to warn patients about the possibility of harming the nerve root, but not of the slightly smaller risk - less than one per cent - of damaging the spinal cord.

In the High Court, Mrs Sidaway lost her case. Other neurosurgeons told the judge they would not necessarily have warned about the chance of paralysis. Therefore, the judge ruled, Mr Falconer could not be considered negligent, since he was following accepted medical practice. In effect, the ruling left it up to the medical profession to decide what a patient should be told.

Last February Mrs Sidaway lost round two of her fight for compensation, when the Court of Appeal dismissed her appeal.

If, as medical lawyers fear, she fares no better in the hands of the law lords, where will that leave patients and doctors?

As Lord Justice Dunn declared in delivering judgment, the American doctrine of "informed consent", which gives patients in the US and Canada the right to determine what happens to their bodies, "forms no part of English law".

A doctor won't have to disclose every risk involved in an operation or treatment, said the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson. He will only have to give whatever information is reasonable to enable a patient to make a rational choice whether or not to accept his recommendation. The fact that a patient asks to be told everything won't necessarily mean he really wants to know.

The result seems to come down to "doctor knows best". The Court of Appeal decided that the risk of spinal cord damage was too remote to warn Mrs Sidaway about, even though the judges accepted that, if she'd known of the risk, her reaction would have been, in her words, to "put her coat on and come home".

But does doctor know best when it comes to deciding what to tell? For those trained 15 or 20 years ago, before the medical schools started stressing patient interviewing skills, communication may not be a strong point.

As a seven-doctor working party set up by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust admits in its booklet *Talking with Patients*: "Some doctors still think it is bad for patients to know too much about their illnesses: 'good' patients do what they are told without question; 'troublesome' patients pester and question doctors and their colleagues in a way that seems to undermine medical respect and confidence."

There are undoubtedly still patients who prefer to close their eyes and leave everything

to the doctor, though the evidence casts doubt on Lord Justice Dunn's assertion that most patients "prefer to put themselves unreservedly in the hands of their doctors".

Recent studies show that most patients want more information than doctors are prepared to give them. In one survey, 57 per cent of patients discharged from hospital reported dissatisfaction with the information they had received during their stay. "Again and again patients complain to us that they were simply kept in the dark about what was happening to them", says Arnold Simandowitz, Director of Action for the Victims of Medical Accidents.



'A doctor won't have to disclose every risk involved in an operation'
Sir John Donaldson
Master of the Rolls

The issue is confused by the fact that there is one group of patients who, as often as not, would prefer to be kept in the dark: those with terminal illnesses.

In a study by a Kent doctor, John Spencer Jones, in which patients were given the choice of receiving a truthful answer about their diagnosis or just not asking, half the patients suffering from a normally fatal form of cancer simply didn't ask.

But half did ask, and even when there isn't much they can do about it, many patients resent not being kept fully in the picture.

"I would like to see the House of Lords decide that doctors should disclose whatever risks and alternatives a reasonable patient, given this patient's circumstances, would consider significant in reaching a decision," says Ian Kennedy, Professor of Medical Law and Ethics at King's College London. The alternatives need to be explained as well as the risks: a woman with breast cancer needs to know not only about the risks and consequences of radical mastectomy, but also about chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and lumpectomy.

The Appeal Court judges seem to have been influenced by fears that a ruling in Mrs Sidaway's favour could damage the doctor-patient relationship and open the floodgates to a rush of medical negligence claims.

Ian Kennedy argues that "the ruling against her will damage good medical practice, which now ought to be seen as a partnership of shared decision-making between patient and doctor".

And the "floodgates" argument can, in his view, be discounted: "In the US, the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine has considered the evidence and found that informed consent cases form a very small part of malpractice litigation. A national survey of claims in 1975-76 showed that it was raised as an issue in only three per cent of cases."

Clare Dyer

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Mr. Secretary Tebbit,
Mr. Secretary Ridley and
Mr. Kenneth Baker

Ordered, by The House of Commons,
to be Printed, 22 November 1984

LONDON
Printed and published by
Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Printed in England at St Stephen's
Parliamentary Press

£9·00 net

[Bill 11]

(301156)

THE GOVERNMENT'S ABOLITION BILL: MORE CON THAN CONVENTION

Today and tomorrow, M.P.s in the Commons are debating the Government's controversial Bill to abolish the six metropolitan county councils.

Introducing it last week, Local Government Minister Kenneth Baker proclaimed: "The Bill will bring about major improvements in local government in our great cities. It will mean that local government will be more local, more accessible, more economical and more accountable."

If such claims are remotely true, why has the abolition issue attracted such massive opposition? After all, doesn't everyone want to see greater efficiency and increased effectiveness of services in all walks of life?

The key factor is that the Government's claims are a world apart from all the factual evidence produced in a series of independent studies.

Mr Baker says the Bill's enactment would lead to minimum savings to ratepayers of £50 million a year in the six metropolitan counties. Would it?

No, say top financial consultants Coopers & Lybrand Associates who, in deciding that abolition could cost the metropolitan ratepayers as much as £69 million extra every

year, said: "Our updated analysis does not support the Government's claims for savings as a result of the re-allocation of functions detailed in the Bill."

"We conclude there are unlikely to be any net savings and that there could be significant extra costs. We have not been able to reconcile the difference between the Government's estimate and our estimate."

Mr. Baker also says the Bill would mean "better local government" handing most of the metropolitan county council functions to the districts, removing confusion, streamlining services. Would it?

No, say internationally renowned P.A. Management Consultants whose report refutes all of the Government's streamlining claims, stating that: "The existing structure provides a more effective, more accountable and less complex framework for providing services than the Government's alternative structure."

P.A.'s consultants added: "We have been unable to find a single service where the quality of service is likely to be improved as a result of the change in structure. In many cases, we believe there will be a marked decline in quality."

The Abolition Bill itself is a very thick and complex document. Yet, like the White Paper before it, its claims are hollow, its proposals transparent. Which may explain why the experts have seen right through it: a Bill that won't save money. A Bill that complicates rather than streamlines local government, making it less local and far less accountable. A Bill that fails even to meet its own objectives.

As P.A.'s report concludes: "We believe there is little doubt that if the proposals are enacted in their present form, Parliament will be considering further changes in the metropolitan local government system within the next decade."

So, today and tomorrow, when M.P.s debate a matter whose outcome will affect the lives of more than 11 million people, they might do well to reflect on The Guardian's recent leader column in which the newspaper surmised: "It is impossible to read the Bill without asking one question: What on earth is the point of it all? Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, insists that nothing has altered the Government's conviction about an unnecessary tier of local government. But the emphasis is increasingly on the con."

SAY NO TO THE ABOLITION OF THE METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS. DEMAND AN INQUIRY NOW.

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Crossed lines?

Peter Hamid, Labour candidate in the Southgate by-election, describes as "the craziest thing I've ever heard" a story now circulating in Alliance quarters. It is that Hamid, a black Enfield councillor, approached the SDP a year ago with a view to possibly joining the party. Ian Wright, then regional SDP organizer and now assistant to SDP MP Mike Hancock, says he had three anonymous calls from a West Indian disenchanted with Labour and thinking of joining the SDP. During the second call he admitted being a North London councillor, and during the third, when Wright exclaimed: "This is silly! Who are you?", he was told: "I am an Enfield councillor." Lee Lewis, then local party chairman, also received "three or four calls" from a man who said he was a West Indian councillor on Enfield council who did not protest when Lewis referred to him as "Mr Hamid". The calls then stopped. Hamid "absolutely and categorically" denies the story. "They are crazy," he says. "They must have been the wrong fellow. It's certainly not me."

Unlauded

Derek Laud, the black Monday Club member, who harangued that right-wing body in a speech to Young Conservatives last week, had better resign quickly, if he is intending to go. Members of the Young Monday Club, incensed at Laud's apparent treachery, are to submit a motion to the club's executive council on December 17 demanding his expulsion. This would scupper what I'm told was Laud's original intention, which was simply not to renew his membership in January.

Blasted Heath

Laud is in exalted company. Also facing expulsion by fellow Tories who do not share his views is former-prime minister Edward Heath, life patron of the Federation of Conservative Students. Marc Glendenning, FCS chairman, has written to Heath suggesting he either resign or be "turfed out" at the next FCS conference in April. Glendenning decries Heath's "persistent attacks on key government policies" and says: "A return of the type of discredited policies associated with your period of office would be a manifest lunacy. Mrs Thatcher has learnt the lesson of history, even if you haven't." A measure of how far right the FCS has become is that while Tory MPs queue up to deplore Sir Keith Joseph's proposed cuts in student grants, the FCS wants him to go "several steps further" and replace grants completely with a full loan system.

Tell-tale

Sir John Colville, private secretary to Princess Elizabeth from 1947-49 and assistant private secretary to Chamberlain, Churchill and Attlee, has sold his diaries to the highest bidder - Hodder and Stoughton - for a sum he refused to disclose yesterday. The tabloids, however, will be disappointed. Far from a kiss-and-tell-all, Sir John has condensed his regal revelations into two paragraphs.

Video watch

Among the film producers and liberal activists at a public meeting to debate the new video law last week sat 19 soberly dressed, well-scrubbed young people. I am told they were front runners for the jobs of video nasty inspectors - posts eagerly sought by nearly 2,000 people since they were advertised in the spring.

BARRY FANTONI



I gather there's going to be a frightful row about the miners' frozen asset mountain'

Torpedoed

Grenada decides today whether to transmit this evening its *World in Action* film about the diary kept on the Conqueror, the submarine that sank the Belgrano. *The Observer*, which fell out with Grenada over the story, published the diary, written by Lieutenant Nyrena Sethia, eight days ago. BBC's *Panorama* team examined it last spring and broadcast extracts back in April. Maybe Grenada should call it a day: Belgrano obsessives must already know chunks - such as "I can hardly believe the enormity of what we have done" - by heart. In any case, Sethia's doubts were not shared by his shipmates. When Conqueror returned from the Falklands, the caps of its three torpedo tubes bore the slogan "Missed" (the first shot failed to hit the Argentine cruiser); "Fault hit" and "God rest you bastards".

PHS

Principle that is bad practice

by Sarah Hogg

Behind the scenes of Mr Nigel Lawson's early pre-Budget consultations, and Mr Norman Fowler's social security reviews, something strangely like an issue of principle is being privately debated within the Government. This is the "contributory principle", on which the Beveridge system of British social insurance was supposed to have been founded in the 1940s.

This principle of personal insurance naturally appeals to the Prime Minister's self-help philosophy. But it is a fiction that today's national insurance system remains contributory in any real sense.

Attempts to satisfy Mrs Thatcher are making it difficult to find ways of rationalizing social security on the one hand, and income taxation on the other.

Beveridge hoped that social insurance would reduce the need for means tests, which he believed discouraged personal saving. But the national insurance system has proved totally inadequate for today's levels of high and prolonged unemployment - over half those on contributions based on actuarial calculations - just like private insurance schemes. Beveridge specifically rejected earnings-related contributions which, he argued, would turn national insurance into just another kind of income tax.

Almost as soon as the edifice of national insurance was under construction its contributory foundations were being undermined - a process which culminated in the

introduction of earnings-related contributions in 1961. Of course, such a scheme could still be "contributory" but only if individual levels of contributions and benefits are actually linked.

With the exception of the new pension scheme, today's national insurance benefits are unaffected by whether you pay in more or less per week. Even in the so-called earnings-related pension scheme, money in and money out is only loosely connected, because the scheme is intentionally redistributive.

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introduction of earnings-related contributions in 1961. Of course, such a scheme could still be "contributory" but only if individual levels of contributions and benefits are actually linked.

Throughout the 40 years of the welfare state the "contributory principle" has periodically surfaced and sunk again. It is up for battle now for two reasons. First, because Mr Fowler's social security reviews cannot pretend to efficiency unless they tackle the duplications and divisions of benefits. As the Institute for Fiscal Studies pointed out in its own survey this summer, the national insurance system stands in the way of reforming social security, to provide more effective relief of poverty at lower cost.

Secondly, Mr Nigel Lawson's desire to cut taxes in ways likely to stimulate employment should lead towards wholesale review of national insurance contributions.

These factors particularly heavily on the low-paid and their employers, and reduce employment incentives. It is possible for both Mr Fowler and Mr Lawson to move forward simultaneously by fusing the income tax and social security systems in ways designed to provide greater income security in need, and greater income satisfaction in employment. But the fuddled sense of a national insurance system, whose early intentions were so quickly betrayed, stands in the way of such a reform.

Colin Hughes explains the debate over whether Britain should sign the Law of the Sea Treaty

Will Britain catch the tide?



How the nodules are found

Nodules were discovered by HMS Challenger in 1852, but their full potential was not realized for 100 years. Seabed reserves of copper, for example, could be nearly two-thirds of land reserves of 60 million tonnes, and cobalt seabed reserves could be twice as large as land reserves of 2.5 million tonnes.

That section attempts to distribute fairly the wealth of minerals lying on the deep-sea bed. Five kilometres down, covering 15 per cent of the world's ocean floors, lie potato-sized nodules of manganese, copper, cobalt and nickel with an estimated value in known reserves of up to £1 million billion. At the heart of a murky mix of political and economic issues lies the question: who owns these silted riches?

In 1970 a Declaration of Principles in the United Nations established that 70 per cent of the planet's surface should be the "common heritage of mankind"; that, to ensure that all people reap equal benefit, sea law should be written as a complete package. The industrial advanced and developing nations seemed set on a starlit course to international accord as diplomats settled down to a decade of writing this global contract between 159 nations.

The crux of those negotiations, which ended in Jamaica two years ago, was a compromise deal. In return for agreeing a package of encompassing maritime law, the Third World wanted a payback on deep sea mineral wealth which only technologically advanced northern nations have the resources to mine.

The compromise was accepted by most governments, including Britain and the United States, until President Reagan pulled out in early 1981 to review the document. Nine months later his emissaries returned with a list of amendment demands which the Group of 77 developing countries refused to swallow whole. Although the document broke United Nations records by winning 119 signatures on adoption, the key western nations have failed to pick up the pen.

The creation of what critics call a "world collective", a company or enterprise owned by a new international seabed authority, conjures up President Reagan's worst fears of global government. For the British and West Germans, the restrictions on private firms and the free market are too onerous to accept.

President Reagan has raised hackles in the Third World by explicitly rejecting the principle of

sites. The problem with that is that the USSR and India have both registered for pioneer status and signed the treaty, and the Soviets could decide to slice straight across the western cake.

However unacceptable mining companies find the treaty provisions, they are unlikely to risk "going it alone", as the Americans advocate. Without the protective umbrella of international law they say that attempts to mine independently of the authority will lead to messy international litigation.

Some mining company lawyers believe the best course for the British Government would be to sign, but with a noisy protest against the deep-sea mining articles. They believe that Britain could then gain the political and diplomatic benefits, win the right to claim pioneer status, and meanwhile hold off ratifying the treaty as long as possible.

The objection to that is that the already antagonised Group of 77 may refuse to budge, and we will find ourselves landed with an international deal under which no companies will mine.

So far 14 of the 60 countries required to bring the treaty into force have ratified, and it could take another decade before numbers are complete. The treaty's detractors believe that leaves time enough to stay out while bringing pressure for change, so that we can accede later when and if the rules are improved.

Advocates of signing dread such a prospect. They say that the developing nations have already bent over backwards to make concessions on deep-sea mining, and will certainly not bend any further. If we fail to sign now we risk sacrificing a treaty which could set valuable precedents for law on space, the moon, Antarctica, and the radio spectrum. We will, as with the European Community, find it much harder to change the traditions of a body which has grown up in our absence, when we later decide we ought to join. The British government is accused of behaving like an American poodle, against our own national interests.

Foreign Office lawyers dismiss the "sign but with a proviso" option as a non-runner, saying that once we have signed it is all or nothing. They say that the benefits of the other sea law articles are overstated since most have become parcelled up in custom and convention of international law over the past few years anyway.

Those mining companies which have other shipping interests are not so sure. They say that codification of international sea law is a great advance, and fear the prospect of British interests being challenged in the international courts where opponents will use the provisions of a treaty to which we are not a party.

What was once billed as the greatest advance in international relations since the founding of the UN has gradually devolved into a frustrated tangle of indecision. For those whose hopes of a historic settlement are slipping steadily away, a decision by Britain not to sign will be seen as deepening the dive towards deadlock.

At the very least, fantasies of world government and North-South ideology clashes apart, the fact that December 9 will pass without celebration marks a sadly missed opportunity.

Sea Treaty: pros and cons

Pros and cons of the Law of the Sea Treaty are as follows:

PROS: the treaty codifies international law on the 200-mile exclusive economic zones, continental shelves up to 360 miles, and 12-mile territorial limits; passage through straits, archipelagos, and territorial waters; flight of aircraft over the water; and submarines under it; "innocent passage" of ships; pollution controls and protection of marine life. An International Court of the Sea to rule on disputes would sit in Hamburg.

CONS: the treaty creates a 136-seat international seabed authority with powers vested in a 36-seat executive. Objectors say it favours poor, landlocked, or eastern bloc nations. It would have power to limit production levels of deep-sea min-

Now a high-tech follow-on for Nato

Nato, which throughout 1982 and 1983 had seemed dominated by the problems associated with the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles, is showing renewed signs of vitality. The most controversial development has been the recent adoption, in outline, of FOFA (Follow-on-Forces-Attack) to improve the ability of the alliance to strike behind the enemy frontline.

Other positive moves to be discussed by Nato defence ministers in Brussels this week include efforts to build up stocks of ammunition and supplies, largely in response to criticism in the US Congress, and attempts to achieve more co-operation in European production of military equipment - in part to break the dominance of American industry, which has led Europe to buy six times as much hardware from the US as itself.

Two factors underline these developments. Technological advances are opening up new opportunities in the production and use of weapons and associated systems.

And since public opinion will no longer accept Nato's reliance on the use of nuclear weapons in the early stages of a European war, non-nuclear capacity has to be improved.

These factors interact most clearly in FOFA, criticised by the left as evidence of a more belligerent approach by Nato. The adoption of American army doctrine designed to mount a "nuclear blitzkrieg".

This seems far from the truth. It has always been sound military doctrine to disrupt enemy communications and transportation systems behind the lines to prevent reinforcements reaching the battle. New technological developments, some already incorporated into weapons systems, others at the development stage, hold out the prospect of this being done more effectively using non-nuclear means.

It is acknowledged by Nato that the Russians have moved towards an approach based on a heavy initial attack on a wide front with high quality "operational manoeuvre groups" (OMGs) poised to exploit openings. Given this new Soviet tactic, it is argued, Nato should no longer worry about second and third echelons, but concentrate on containing the first attack, and creating reserves with which to counter a breakthrough.

Critics also claim that the new weapons systems are unlikely to fulfil the hopes placed upon them or that, if they do, it will be at excessive financial cost.

Supporters of FOFA respond that geography limits the number of divisions which the Warsaw Pact could deploy forward, and that inevitably OMGs and other forces would be stacked behind front divisions. The FOFA concept is as appropriate for dealing with forces, say 30 miles behind the front, as for those moving up perhaps 150 miles behind. In any case, once a battle began supplies would have to be brought forward, and however an enemy was deployed it would be essential to have the means of disrupting his transportation and communications systems.

It is further argued that if Nato is to reduce its dependence on the early use of nuclear weapons, it has no alternative but to turn to advanced conventional weaponry, because technology is the only field in which Nato can offset the Warsaw pact advantages in terms of numbers of troops, tanks and aircraft.

Rodney Cowton
Defence correspondent

Anne Sofe

Hell is a perpetual class struggle

Nineteen-eighty-four is a good year to be conjuring up visions of hell.

My private vision is of a state of permanent political upsurge. Mr. Fowler's social security reviews cannot pretend to efficiency unless they tackle the duplications and divisions of benefits. As the Institute for Fiscal Studies pointed out in its own survey this summer, the national insurance system stands in the way of reforming social security, to provide more effective relief of poverty at lower cost.

Secondly, Mr Nigel Lawson's

desire to cut taxes in ways likely to stimulate employment should lead towards wholesale review of national insurance contributions.

Throughout the 40 years of the welfare state the "contributory principle" has periodically surfaced and sunk again. It is up for battle now for two reasons. First, because Mr Fowler's social security reviews cannot pretend to efficiency unless they tackle the duplications and divisions of benefits. As the Institute for Fiscal Studies pointed out in its own survey this summer, the national insurance system stands in the way of reforming social security, to provide more effective relief of poverty at lower cost.

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CONCERT OF EUROPE

In the affairs of the European Community, the solution of one set of abstruse problems only leads to the need to solve another. The summit at Dublin today meets with the nagging and long-endured worry over its long-term budget arrangements virtually settled. The text of the new financial discipline that has been agreed by the Finance Ministers has to be formally adopted by the heads of government, but the French and Germans are equally insistent with the British that it must be and there is no reason why formal approval of the budget discipline at Dublin should hold up the principal business before the heads of government – the enlargement of the Community – to twelve members by the accession of Spain and Portugal.

Yet, as always in the affairs of the Community, the broader and grander conceptual horizons are obscured by technical detail that is almost incomprehensible to the layman who is not prepared to steep his mind in the complexities of EEC mechanics. For all practical purposes, the heads of governments will be talking not so much about enlargement as about wine and fish. On the principle of enlargement there is no disagreement among present members. All the obstacles arise from the consequential difficulties for present member states that will follow from the impact of Iberian membership on systems already under strain and in bad need of reform. The production of table-wine under the present support regime is already 130 per cent above consumption, and the French and the British are determined to bring it under control before the accession of Spain which would add further to its huge size and cost.

The Italians, however, resist any reduction of the wine lake, except that they think it would help to lower total production if the Germans could be dissuaded from their time-honoured practice of adding sugar to table-wine. (Not surprisingly, the Germans are unwilling.) Unless they are satisfied about wine, the Italians (with the Greeks) are reluctant to assent to an agreement on fish to accommodate the Iberian countries. In turn, the main fishing nations (including Britain and France) stand by the agreed Community position on conserving fish stocks. They will give Spain a little more access to Community waters but not much. On such minutiae does the pace of enlargement hang.

But it has always been so with Community affairs. The EEC began, and continues, as a Community which sought after political stability, co-operation and peace in Europe indirectly by co-operating on trade, agriculture and industry. As a Community of sovereign states, it must allow each member to be reasonably satisfied that its own interest is safe before progress continues to its deeper political goals.

What these should be well set out by Mrs Thatcher to the other heads of governments at Fontainebleau, and was echoed off her speech at Avignon on Friday. The objective of the enlarged Community should be "to aim beyond the common commercial policy through political co-operation towards a common

approach to external affairs". It should be able to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic alliance; its members should consult each other closely and regularly, and should attempt to coordinate a European position within Nato. All this requires improvements in the Community's internal arrangements, not least by the creation of a more genuinely common market of goods and services within the Community, more technical cooperation and a more sensible agricultural policy. But the essence of the British position is rightly that this common approach must be achieved pragmatically by reforms in the existing system, and not by sweeping constitutional changes which could imperil unity by challenging the national sovereignty of member states.

The Community has already come a long way since its post-war foundation by the original six member states who had not only been united by the strife that had divided them, but who also shared a common, if turbulent, history and complementary and closely related cultures. The post-war accord between France and Germany was the axis on which the EEC then turned. The two countries needed each other's markets, and even more the political security that their economic relationship gave them. The peace and prosperity of the other original four depended on the maintenance of the relationship between the principal two. It was in some real sense a re-creation of Charlemagne's empire in which the Latinized Franks and the Germans, so distinct yet so complementary, formed a joint imperium. Only Britain, of the major Western European nations, stayed out, much as the England in which Offa and Egbert were the principal kings stayed apart from the Carolingian domains, despite close cultural affinity and trade connections. By standing to one side, Britain missed the benefits of growth enjoyed, by the old Community in the early years when it did join, the best years had passed, which made the consequences of its accession harder for the original Six.

The tensions in the Community since Britain's accession in 1973 have exceeded any experienced in its earlier and more compact years, and insistence that this country should have conditions it can tolerate is no reason for withholding tribute to the willingness of the original Six to see their cosy compact disturbed by the admission of members with interests not easily accommodated. This said, they have not accepted all this the weary pre-1972 negotiations for British entry, the subsequent frustrating haggling as Britain tried to change some of the rules, or the latest stages of enlargement should not be threatened by the storm brewing over the wine-lake. Each member needs the Community and it should be practical about it. The French Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, is said recently to have observed in private that, with the Community, France is still a very important power, but without it would be much smaller. That is true of all the member states and it is reason enough for them not to waste their efforts at Dublin, whether on bickering about wine or on pipe-dreams about union.

BLANK CHEQUES FOR THE MINISTER

The abolition bill will today be put to the House of Commons as a matter of boundaries and offices, merely local. It is much more. This exercise will, ineluctably, test Parliament, the passage of this bill will expose the capacity of the legislature to chart then pursue executive power as it shifts and eddies in the hidden courses of the centralized state.

Individual members of Parliament can be expected to fight their corner. Naturally, the MP for Potters Bar will now have realized that scrapping the Greater London Development Plan has consequences for Hertfordshire. Of course the members for Knutsford and Altringham have digested Section 40 (1)(c) and have worked out what might happen to their constituents' travel to work pattern if, as allowed, Stockport were to secede from the provision of through buses and trains into Manchester. The several members who speak up for City institutions will indeed already have asked why when the 1963 London Government Act is otherwise to be gutted naturally to Whitehall officials. But this access of ministerial discretion makes a farce of the government's claim to be restoring powers to the lower tier of local authorities in London and the metropolitan counties. Let Mr Jenkins or Mr Baker make this claim: filing Section 59 (1)(4)

back them with its blanket authorization to transfer any or every Greater London Council function to the so-called residuary bodies, the quangos to be established to pick up myriad of pieces (and levy a precept to pay for it).

Ministers say they believe in the boroughs and in the districts. Then why – Section 88 – compel them to act jointly and set up cumbersome committees? It is easy enough to write a clause making the Secretary of State for Transport potentially responsible for ensuring that the traffic lights work in Huddersfield (Clause 10 (1) of Schedule 5); it is even easier to ignore the possible financial and manpower costs of such a move. It is difficult to make the exercise of that power subject to proper supervision. Yet that is what MPs should now address themselves to.

One question should be in the front of MPs' minds as they debate this bill: where are the checks and balances to the flow of executive power set out in these complicated dispositions? Exception should be taken whenever the phrases "the Secretary of State considers" or "joint arrangements" crop up. They are a recipe for private government and the abuse of power. They should have a much smaller place in the reform of local government in the conurbations.

Let us not blame Mr Rowcliffe; he has done what comes naturally to Whitehall officials. But this access of ministerial discretion makes a farce of the government's claim to be restoring powers to the lower tier of local authorities in London and the metropolitan counties. Let Mr Jenkins or Mr Baker make this claim: filing Section 59 (1)(4)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Spreading benefit of regionalism

From Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, As one who has observed the comings and goings of regional aid policies for some forty years, there is nothing in your leader, "North of Watford" (November 28) with which I would disagree:

Within the next few weeks the Government is likely to have the chance to take one positive step, foreshadowed in your article, which would do as much as anything to show the regions they are not forgotten, namely, to abandon that ill-conceived, widely detested and long fought over proposal for a third London airport at Stansted (which would consolidate British civil aviation in the south-east corner of England for the rest of time), and instead to encourage the development of the regional airports, leading to a more sensible distribution of the load, better related to the spread of population on the ground itself, given prosperity (which would help to create), better able to meet the future propensity to grow.

Yours truly,

COLIN BUCHANAN,
Appleton House,
Lincombe Lane,
Bath Hill,
Oxford.

November 28

On the hit list

From the Leader of the London Borough of Southwark Council

Sir, Your article of November 20 (page 10), entitled "What next after Liverpool?", besides being amusing to most ill-informed and failed to deal with the issues at the present time discussed by hit-list authorities.

On the other hand, the greater integration of the Community will be before the heads of governments at Dublin. There are proposals for accelerating frontier procedures, and for cooperation on education, culture and science, to none of which can there be objection. There are also the suggestions for advancing political integration being put forward by the Committee, set up at Fontainebleau under the chairmanship of Senator Dooge of Ireland. These include restricting the national right of veto, increasing the power of the European Parliament, co-operation of particular groups within the Community for specific purposes, and an attempt to take integration forward by a special constitutional conference to draw up a treaty on these matters.

Since the July 24 announcement that we were to be a hit-list authority there have been full discussions both within the Labour movement and other discussions within the wider community as to the consequences and responses we should make to overcome Government attacks.

It is becoming clearer every day that to be forced into reducing our expenditure by £1.8m, which is the Government dictate, will mean cuts in services that are badly needed in a borough itself designated by the DoE as the tenth poorest in the country.

I and my colleagues in the majority party were not elected to destroy those services which have been so painstakingly created by the pioneers of the Labour movement for decades past. We therefore intend to defend those services with all the power at our disposal. Your article presents a picture of battles in individual boroughs as to what strategies and campaigns to employ. In Southwark there is virtually total unity within our group, the Labour movement and trade union movement as to the strategies and tactics that we will employ in March/April next year.

Yours faithfully,
TONY RITCHIE, Leader,
London Borough of Southwark
Council,
Town Hall, Peckham, SE5.
November 22

Dartford Tunnel

From Mr P. A. Nicholson

Sir, This part of Highgate is quite near the Archway Road. It has become quite noticeable to those of us who live here that the volume of lorries on the Archway Road, which diminished remarkably after the opening of recent sections of the M25 to provide a practicable route from the M2/M20 to the M1, has now perceptibly begun to increase again.

Obviously word has got around that the time savings to be gained by using the M25 are more than offset by the congestion resulting from the insistence on charging tolls to cross the Dartford Tunnel.

If the Department of Transport is serious about wishing to let the M25 reduce central congestion, the tolls should be dropped at once.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. NICHOLSON,
12 Southwood Mansions,
Southwood Lane,
Highgate, N6.
November 26

Cold comfort

From Mr Eric Silvester

Sir, Your photograph (back page, November 28) of "hanging fridges" of Middlesex Hospital is most entertaining, but your comment underneath, "The biggest and safest fridge in the world", depends upon the prohibition of any glass or other hard containers in the bags and the conscientious observance of this instruction.

In the health and safety world there is an adage that anything that can happen will happen, and hard luck for anyone within many yards of a bursting glass bomb, dropped either from carelessness handling or through a split in a plastic bag. Luckily the casualty could be wheeled straight into a nearby hospital.

As a further safety measure it is suggested that wet canvas bags be used: they are more durable and the well known principle of loss of heat through evaporation will keep the contents cooler.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC SILVESTER,

57 Park Avenue,
Chippingham,
Wiltshire.
November 28

From Mr Daniel D. Keats

Sir, If the weather is so terribly cold and, as your photographer claims, nearly 250 medical students at Middlesex Hospital are actually using Tesco plastic bags as "hanging fridges", why are they all living with the windows open?

Yours etc.,
DANIEL D. KEATS,

2 Heathgate,
Hampstead Garden Suburb, NW11.
November 28

Matter of degree on student grants

From Mr Nevil Johnson

Sir, The Secretary of State's decision to abolish the minimum grant for undergraduates and to require a parental contribution towards fees has provoked many critical responses. What does not appear to have come through in this reaction is any recognition of the extraordinary disparity between the terms now proposed for undergraduate support and those applying to graduates.

For first-degree students the principle of parental responsibility according to means is to be applied in full to maintenance costs and will be extended to some part of fees also. The fact that undergraduates have reached the age of majority and have no legal right against their parents (who in turn are subject to legal duties in respect of supporting their offspring) is not held to qualify the rigorous application of this principle. Yet, in contrast, the Government continues to endorse a system of grants for second-degree students, graduates, which rests on the principle of 100 per cent support for both maintenance and fees.

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The number of such awards, distributed by the research councils and the British Academy, has fallen in recent years, but the generous terms on which they are provided to those who secure them remain the same.

There can be little doubt that we need a much more differentiated system of support for both undergraduate and graduate education. Parental responsibility must play a part here, despite the difficulties of ensuring that it is discharged. But equally there is a place for loans, including some measure of Treasury support for such a scheme, and it is important that private institutions (including, for example, the wealthier colleges at Oxford and Cambridge) should, like their counterparts in the USA, get back into the business of funding scholarships, an activity from which they have largely withdrawn as state support appeared to make private initiative unnecessary.

The Secretary of State might have avoided much of the present criticism if he had refrained from extending parental liability to fees, recognising that they are set at artificial levels and are easily manipulable. He might then have gone further and put his proposals on the scale of parental contributions into the context of a wider review of student support at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

At the very least the Secretary of State and his department should be asking whether it is efficient and defensible to subject the opportunity to take a first degree so completely to parental means and responsibility, whilst leaving those stages of higher education at which, on the whole, calculations of the likely return in career benefits are explicitly made to be financed on terms which combine state munificence with strict rationing to hold down the number of beneficiaries. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

NEIL JOSEPH,
Nuffield College, Oxford.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. WEALE,
Imperial College,
Department of
Chemical Engineering and
Chemical Technology,
Prince Consort Road, SW7.

From Mr Robin Hughes

Sir, In current discussions on the proposed cutting of student grants I have seen no mention of the fact that many tax-paying parents reduce their contributions by making covenanted payments to their children. The method is explained in Form IR47 available from the Inland Revenue, and results in the taxman paying 30% and the parents 70% of their parental contribution.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN HUGHES,
Blackthorn,
Stockcroft Road,
Balcombe,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex.

November 30.

From Mr A. V. Martin

Sir, I wonder whether history will record that the tide started to turn against the Conservatives when Mrs Thatcher added middle-class parents and their children to the list of those she had gratuitously offended as well as injured.

Yours faithfully,
A. V. MARTIN,
14 Westfield Close, Haxby, York.
December 2.

Power and superpower

From Mr Stephen K. Carter

Sir, Congratulations on your leader (November 26). I agree with every word, except the last four! The adjective "evil", as applied in Reaganite rhetoric to the USSR is not helpful. For a Russian Orthodox Christian the existence of evil requires one to cross oneself, to turn away with aversion, to exorcise, but not to study with care and attention.

I believe that we are in danger of reacting to the Soviet Union in just this fashion; and this, combined with Soviet secrecy, radio jamming, interruption of telephone communications, and restrictions on travel and emigration, means that we are in danger of losing all sense of Soviet reality.

Far from channelling aid through regimes – good or bad – our project ensure that assistance reaches the poor at the most local level, enabling them and their organisations to exercise the greater control over agriculture, health and economic life which, currently, they are denied.

At the same time, we do not hesitate to highlight the factor that promotes poverty – whether it be the role pursued by multinational companies, the effects of the oil crisis, or the nature of Western governmental aid, or indeed the ways in which inequalities of power, wealth and control of resources within Third World countries work to disadvantage the poor.

It is quite consistent to call for an increase in the level of Government aid while seeking to criticise and improve its quality. Unfortunately, British governments have not been notably successful – or interested – in ensuring that aid reaches the poorest people.

It is Government aid which has, in the past, been most susceptible to political calculation and most inclined to serve the interests of the donor. It ill becomes *The Times* to attack those who have a record of seeking to work with the poor in the poorest countries, whatever the nature of the regimes which govern them.

Yours sincerely,

SIMON STOCKER,
Deputy General Secretary,
467 Caledonian Road, N7.

Control on campus

From Mr Richard Pinhorn

Sir, In spite of the response by the Vice-Chancellor of Nottingham (November 23) to Roger Scruton's article (November 20) on free speech on the campus, the university has taken no action to preserve it at this, traditionally one of the most moderate universities in the country.

A month after the near riot at the Conservative Association's meeting that prevented David Hunt, MP, from speaking, not one troublemaker appears to have been disciplined. I am surprised that the several senior members of the university authorities and security staff present have not even named one rioter.

The Vice-Chancellor has explained the circumstances in which the police may be called. Twice after the rioters had occupied the meeting room we were told that the university had refused to call in the police.

Perhaps, when the university realises that Conservative speakers are not going to be driven away from Nottingham campus, and that actions as well as words are necessary, it may find the backbone to put its house in order.

Yours etc.,
RICHARD PINHORN, Chairman,
Nottingham University,
Conservative Association,
Portland Building.

Nottingham University,
Great George Street, SW1.
November 27.

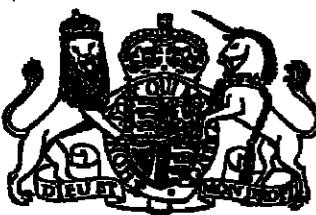
Yours faithfully,

ROGER SCRUTON,
17 Thorpe Road,
Norwich, Norfolk.
November 30.

Yours faithfully,

N. J. DAYKIN,
17 Thorpe Road,
Norwich, Norfolk.
November 30.

Yours faithfully,</p



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE December 2: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this morning attended a Service for the dedication of the new organ at St Andrew's Church, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey.

The Duke of Kent will present the National Engineering Marketing Awards at the National Westminster Bank, 15 Bishop's Gate, on December 10.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. J. R. Edwards and Miss C. M. Thornton The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of the late Mr George Edwards and the Hon Mrs Edwards, and Caroline, daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs D. L. F. Thornton, of Slindon, Sussex.

Mr R. M. Barker and Miss P. Patel The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Barker and the Hon Mrs Barker, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and Pravina, second daughter of Mr and Mrs M. C. Patel, of Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr T. D. M. Blake and Mrs H. Koenig The engagement is announced between Terry, son of Dennis and Helen Blake of Horsham, Sussex, and Marion, daughter of the late Charles and Florence Hoffman, of New York.

Mr J. R. J. Deering and Miss K. A. Kelly The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs G. E. J. Deering, of Mallard Hey, Scarsbrick, Lancashire, and Kirsten, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. D. Kelly, of Tordarroch, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire.

Mr D. J. Empson and Miss S. M. Jackson The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Empson, of Crumleigh, Surrey, and Suzanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Jackson, of Schools, Yorkshire.

Mr J. W. H. Fitzgerald and Miss P. de Valer The engagement is announced between Julian Walter Herbert, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony R. Fitzgerald, of Somersal, Cleveland, Tunbridge Wells, and Philippa Francis (Pippa), daughter of Mr and Mrs Jean Andrew de Valer, of Sherburn Cottage, The Green, of Prant.

Mr R. W. F. Morrison and Miss T. J. Taylor The engagement is announced between Raymond, only son of Dr and Mrs R. A. H. Morison, of Cheltenham, and Lisa Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. K. Taylor, of Camberley, Surrey.

Dr R. E. Keeler and Miss P. M. Futter The engagement is announced between Martin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Keeler, of Dulwich, London, and Patricia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Milton Futter, of Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

Parliament this week

Commons Bill, second reading, on fisheries and shipping, and fisheries research, and fisheries and shipping.

Commons (2.30 pm): Local Government Bill, second reading, committee in plenary and second reading, completion. EEC regulation on the protection of forests.

Commons (2.30 pm): Motion on protection of forests and second reading, completion.

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Commons (2.30 pm): Debate on motion to withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights.

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Commons (2.30 pm): Private member's motion on agriculture.

Commons (2.30 pm): Private member's motion on fisheries and shipping.

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CRANKSHAW
ussian way of life

leaders as men who had no time for wickedness, but in error and fear; and it was their place and their duty that made them do to their own people what the outside world did. At the same time he was convinced there was something wrong which he watched and sought to end and would bring about.

He had the Destroying Angel, but never he condemned Man. Man will always ask for something more, and will retreat from himself at the demands of an oppressive system, even one that has many material improvements.

In the later 1930s, Rankin began to feel that he had seen much as he could about Russia for the time being, therefore returning to his day.

In 1938 he had produced *Venezia, The Italian in Berlin*. In 1940 he came with the book which broke ground for him, certainly a way of historical research, *A Fall of the House of Habsburg*, and so naturally the which was to be followed in 1969 by one equally well-known.

These works were a considerable achievement for a working man, without benefit of the classic interests in ideas that enriched his life. Vienna awarded him Ehrenkreuz der Wissenschaft und Kunst First Class.

In 1954 he was back in Russia, this time with a new interpretation and reassessment of Tolstoy. It was a psychological study of a titan genius, but it was also apart with some movement on the stage, a spectacle and a great

success.

There was a break in his work on *The Story of the Russian People* (1954), thought to be a knowledge of reading and writing

and grammar.

Rankin was now fixed with an overriding need to finish them off.

He had planned to write a history of the English Revolution, but that was never done.

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THE ARTS

A quarter-century on from his house début, Sir Georg Solti returns to Covent Garden tomorrow, again conducting *Rosenkavalier*. interview by John Higgins

A new score of a familiar old friend

When Sir Georg Solti walks into the pit at Covent Garden tomorrow it will be 25 years to the evening since he made his débüt at the Royal Opera House. The opera then, as it is now, was Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*. For that December night in 1959 just about the best available *Rosenkavalier* cast was assembled: Schwarzkopf, Jurina, Steifel and Boehm. At the end of the performance there was a silence punctuated by just a few handclaps, and Solti recalls that for a few seconds he was petrified, wondering just what he had done wrong. Then came the applause. Schwarzkopf, perhaps antagonized by some hostile reviews in the press, never sang in opera again at Covent Garden, but within a few days the house asked Solti to become its next music director.

The new *Rosenkavalier*, directed by John Schlesinger, is led by Kiri Te Kanawa and Agnes Baltsa, with the American soprano Barbara Bonney as Sophie and Anne Haugland as Ochs. There is, Solti reckons, one crucial difference between those two casts. "The quality is the same. But in 1959 I came as a young conductor dealing with a highly experienced cast. Now I have the experience and the cast is very young. Twenty-five years ago I found it a very complicated opera to conduct, extremely difficult. Now it isn't. Once you have decided that it is a conversation piece in which the words and music are absolute partners it becomes so much easier. That's the starting point."

So tomorrow's *Rosenkavalier* will sound rather different from that one in 1959? "Of course. I tell you a secret. If I were to hear a tape of that performance – and somebody somewhere probably has one – I don't think I would like my contribution very much. The first thing I did when I started work for this *Rosenkavalier* was to go out and buy myself a new score. I didn't want to see any of the

markings I had made during other preparations. When you begin all over again you must start from scratch. At the first orchestral rehearsal I ask 'How many of you played with me back in 1959?' There is a pause; up goes one hand, then another, finally a third. That is all, three musicians. Even in opera houses things change."

It's half vorbei, as the Marschallin herself says. But there is the recording of Solti made with Crespin for Decca in 1969. Is that any influence? "Look, I am working on *Rosenkavalier*. I put on Kleber and I stop listening.... I put on Bohm and I stop listening.... I have going back to my old records." It's half vorbei. It is over, and done, with. That 1959 invitation to Covent Garden was instigated by Lord Harewood, who was then working at the Opera House, after hearing Solti conduct a *Forza* in Frankfurt. The invitation to follow Rafael Kubelik as music director followed after the second or third performance of *Rosenkavalier* – Solti is uncertain which – and came jointly from Sir David Webster and Lord Drogheda, respectively general administrator and chairman of the board, over a very English whisky and soda. Solti was extremely surprised and not especially enthusiastic; he had a two-year contract with the Los Angeles Philharmonic in his pocket and almost 15 years' non-stop work in European opera houses behind him. He went off to LA to think it over.

"It was Bruno Walter who eventually persuaded me. He said that his generation was now too old to take up such posts and that it was up to the younger generation, men like Karajan and myself, to accept the responsibility. 'The English will love you', he said. 'They have a flair for recognizing talent. What you will hate is the climate.' He was certainly right about that. I am always cold

here." Solti demonstrates by pulling his cardigan closer round his chest. His salary, he recalls, that first year was £7,500, but Solti quickly adds that sterling was a bit stronger then.

There was the honeymoon, including the British *Midsummer Night's Dream* directed by Gielgud. "I hardly dared to speak during rehearsals. A musician recognizes at once a beautiful voice in whatever language it may be. There was Gielgud directing in his sonorous baritone while I had nothing but piggin English. No wonder I said almost nothing." Then, as is well known, came the years of wormwood when Solti came under constant critical attack and was on the point of resigning. Looking back, he admits that he was over-sensitive.

"You arrive with the hossannas and then comes the crucifixion. I wasn't ready for the crucifixion because I didn't know enough about the British character. In those days in Germany the music director of an open house, once he had been accepted, was untouchable. It was taboo to attack a Knappertsbusch, Kleiber or a Krause. So I could not understand when the critics who had praised me one day then wrote savage reviews the next. David [Webster] used to have to calm me down and arrange that I saw only the good notices – it's a useful practice."

Fortunately Solti's confidence in the early 1960s was boosted by his breakthrough into the international recording scene with *Un ballo in maschera* for Decca with Nilsson and Bergonzi. Producers were not acknowledged on records in those days, but the man who engaged Solti was John Culshaw, *Ballo* led to *Ring* made by Solti and Culshaw in Vienna, which is even now being re-released on compact disc.

"My debt to John goes back to 1947 when he heard me conduct *Walkure* in Munich. He always claimed this gave him the idea of

doing a complete *Ring* with me. At times we were like children playing with sound and high-flown names like Sonntage. But we worked well together. I remember that when we had just started on *Rheingold* the Tsar of Recording (from another company) walked into our Vienna hotel. I introduced him to John and he asked what we were doing. When he got the answer he said 'Pouf, you won't sell 30 copies!' When I last saw him I said 'Pouf, we've sold 300,000!'. The Vienna *Ring* on record led to the Covent Garden *Ring* on stage, which Solti notes, with some asperity, began with bows of disapproval at the visual aspect which later changed to happy acceptance – "Just like Bayreuth". But what apart from that gave him most satisfaction during his decade there at the helm?

"At the beginning I think the triple bill of *Erwartung*, *L'heure espagnol* and *Giovanni Schicchi* was much underrated because it was before its time. Put it on now and you would have a success. There are many productions I look back on with affection: *Zauberflöte*, *Tristan*, *Falstaff*, *Moses* and *Aaron* (although I was against that at first). And there's one I remember with no affection at all. *Forza*, where nearly everything, apart from Bergonzi and Chiaravall, went wrong. But probably the greatest pleasure came from Strauss, *Arabella* and *Die Frau ohne Schatten*. And I do have one regret, I never conducted *Boris* while I was at Covent Garden."

● Sir Georg Solti conducts the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in two concerts early next year at the Royal Festival Hall. The first of these, on Thursday, January 31 celebrates the Bicentenary of the *The Times*. The programme consists of the Ninth Symphonies of both Shostakovich and Bruckner.



Television

Puccini peculiar

These are testing times for lovers of Puccini. On Wednesday Channel 4 will screen Tony Palmer's biographical film about the composer, and as if to give our preconceptions a preliminary pummelling, The South Bank Show (ITV) last night devoted some time to Malcolm McLaren's interpretations of *Turandot* and *Madam Butterfly*.

The *South Bank Show* is a strait gate through which famous artists are admitted to a kind of contemporary pantheon. Only those who can be defined as charismatic cultural megavertebrates need apply to be accepted. If Malcolm McLaren had not taken a fancy to these operatic lollipops, he would have encountered the difficulty of a camel passing through a needle's eye in gaining admission to the ranks of the chosen with his other credentials as manager of the Sex Pistols, discoverer of Boy George, packager of Adam Ant, designer of punk clothing and perpetrator of various other appealing outrages.

The programme was made by Andy Harries, who also produced the dreamy *Madam Butterfly* video; happily, the programme made lavish use of this and other promotional videos. These delights apart, the film wisely forbore to break the butterfly of McLaren's gifts on the wheel of intellectual analysis, and celebrated him amiably as a catalyst, egotist and raconteur.

By George, he recalled as "a shining little doll", and the Sex Pistols as "a fabulous disaster". There was general agreement that McLaren could not sing, behaved badly, destroyed his creations as soon as he was bored with them and was also a genius.

The programmes in the 20/20 Vision series (Channel 4) are to be devoted to child sex abuse, a newly urgent topic of social concern with investigations under way in America into the mass abuse of nursery school children by their teachers. To define the extent of the subject, Saturday's opening documentary revealed the result of MORI poll which they had commissioned: 8 per cent of boys and 12 per cent of girls will suffer sexual abuse by an adult before the age of 15.

This was not a sophisticated programme, but one which was energized by a missionary determination to open a very nasty can of worms. In coming weeks the professionals will be heard; this opening film dealt solely with statistics and individual victims, who spoke movingly of the emotional blackmail and resulting pain and confusion which had accompanied their horrific childhood experiences.

Stephen Pettitt Celia Brayfield

Theatre

Dickens relentlessly relevant

Hard Times

Orange Tree



Starting switches: David Timson, Kate Spiro

Hartshorne's flirtation with Louisa.

And the cast's neat, unforced style makes the show as little heavy going as possible; but I confess I still found a lot of it very heavy. Dickens's relentless study of rigid economic principles, calls to strike, oppressed women, and self-made men making the worst masters.

Stephen Jeffreys's adaptation takes very few liberties that I could see all the most startling lines are genuine, as when the rolling stone cad James Hartshorne announces his new career in the world of "the hard fact men... statistics", or when little Sissy Jope, asked at Gradgrind's school if England is a prosperous nation, answers that she cannot know unless she knows who has got the money.

A cast of four double the parts (three or four apiece) with complete clarity. Sam Walter's set is just a grey acting square, with the occasional indulgence of a bench or a couple of chairs for Bounderby's breakfast-time chats with Mrs Sparsit.

Movement and tempo alone conjure up the anarchy of Scrooge's circus, or Sparsit's bedraggled scamper "through bush, through briar" to spy on

BBCSO/Pritchard

Festival Hall/Radio 3

There was only one thing wrong with Friday night's very good performance of Bruckner's Seventh Symphony: with a little extra impetus, a little spark of something, it could have been absolutely excellent.

Sir John Pritchard has everything it takes to make Bruckner work well: a spacious, unhurried approach to rhythm; a rounded, coaxing way with string phrasing; and a magnificent sense of the sheer obviousness of it all, a sense of anticipation when something important just about to happen.

That can also lead him, however, sometimes to take too much for granted from his orchestra. The BBC Symphony sounds remarkably fine at the moment: the strings in particular have been so refined and so rounded, coaxing with string phrasing; and a magnificent sense of the sheer obviousness of it all, a sense of anticipation when something important just about to happen.

Caroline John (Sissy) plays the egomaniac Sparsit with sharp-eyed relish, disastrously producing Bounderby's loving pathos of Stephen's death scene taxes Frank Moorey's truthful playing to the utmost, however thrilling the mine-shaft rescue is when staged with just four

when staged with just four

a floor and a rope.

Anthony Masters

Dance

Janet Smith

The Place

Janet Smith's own recent creation, which I saw at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, a few days ago, is inspired by souvenirs of her company's far eastern tour earlier this year. Called *Signs of Another Sun*, it is strong on atmosphere and colour (design by Jan Blake, based on Indonesian cloths), less strong in dance interest. In fairness, I must add that another recent work, *Con Spirito*, had to be omitted from that programme because of a dancer's injury; set to Tchaikovsky, that almost certainly redressed the balance.

They are a strong team at present. One of them, Gill Clarke, has already made a ballet for the repertory, *Rum & Coca-Cola*, based on old records by Andrew Sisters and beautifully evoking the hopes and melancholy of a wartime period before Clarke was born.

On Saturday, the other four dancers each showed a short specially made for the occasion.

Three were very presentable workshop pieces which have enlivened some of Dance Umbrella's programmes. Nan Sheridan's cheerful modern-dress version of *Everyman* was something more: an original and amusing creation to unfamiliar music by Howard Blake.

Concerts

extra ounce of sharp characterization would surely have made Bruckner blaze into life as he did so naturally at the big climaxes of the finale.

Still, a mature, musical and satisfying performance, which is more than can be said of the Mozart Solemn Vespers in the first half; bland, uninvolving and, for Margaret Marshall, usually so perfectly tuned, a night I dare say she will not wish to remember. Not one of Mozart's more inspired efforts, but there is no need to make us realize it quite so vividly.

Nicholas Kenyon

ECO/Litton

Festival Hall

There is a painting of Mstislav Rostropovich in which the stomach is a hollow cut out for the reception of the cello as the last, completing jigsaw segment of the body. On Saturday night, it has to be said, things were not quite like that.

Instrument and player did not fit so snugly; edges were frequently rough, surfaces sometimes worn so smooth that they did not quite grip. The core of Rostropovich's response to the works in hand, though, was untouched. And it was this in the face, too, of less than sumptuous orchestral support, which held the attention and the evening together.

Andrew Litton, conducting almost into shadow play in Schumann's Cello Concerto. In this work the soloist is, indeed, not so much concerto artist as chamber musician and reached its climax, when an

ORDINARY SHARES

Sweeter days ahead for bitter companies

Colin Mitchell

Interest in the brewers has been rising. Profits have been advancing. Volumes in some areas are continuing to grow and in others might now be recovering. The background is quite good but, in the run-up to Christmas, there could be a lot to play for. For the sector, Christmas encompasses a lot.

This is not simply in terms of the crucial importance of sales made over this time but other aspects such as whether good and established brands will regain or maintain the ascendancy; how brewers will deal with or attempt to combat the pricing policies of some supermarkets; whether and to what extent the annual publicity given to driving and drinking will have any impact; and so on.

Leaving aside the seasonal buoyancy in volume, it would be wrong to ignore the adverse impact this year of quite good summer weather that was not as good as the weather of 1983. Perhaps even more important is the miners' dispute, the cumulative total effect of which could have been to restrain beer volume by 1 per cent, the equivalent of nearly three pints per head of the total adult population.

On average, the shares of the leading brewers have risen by 31 per cent in the past year, visibly better than the sector's advance of 19 per cent. In contrast, the regional brewers have fallen by 2 per cent, a distinctly lacklustre performance. Rarely has such a fall from grace been so marked, so rapid and so pronounced.

Variations on the shares price performances of companies in each grouping often seem even more amazing than the variations between the groupings.

Why, for example, have the shares of Bass advanced at a rate more than six times greater than those of Allied? Perhaps there might be some justification given the widespread, but not necessarily totally correct (at least in the long term), perception of only the seeming faults of Allied-Lyons.

However, Allied's recent interim results (with profits up by 11 per cent and the dividend raised by 7 per cent) surely showed that his company is hardly justified to put among the ranks of the malingerers of the economy even if it is not

faring as well as its principal competitors. The shares offer a good yield of 6 per cent and a low p/e multiple of 8.6 times p/b earnings.

Arguably this over-discounts the problems which Allied is facing while ignoring the opportunities also for those prepared to take a long view even if short-term sentiment continues not to favour Allied.

Exceptional underperformance has really been the province of the regional and smaller companies and there have been some quite remarkable price falls in the year. The "winners" in this league include Boddingtons, whose shares are down by no less than 30 per cent, Fuller, Smith where the shares have fallen by 26 per cent and Eldridge Pope where the fall has been 28 per cent.

Young & Co, the London brewer, has not bucked this trend. Its own non-voting shares are down by more than one-fifth to around 140p.

For investors not interested in acquiring a voting stake (and for this company the value of a voting stake is very limited), consideration should be given to the non-voting shares.

Whitbread's interim rise in profits of 15 per cent and markedly optimistic tone about prospects was followed by the Allied statement that "it was anticipating a "satisfactory outcome" for the year. Surely such visible pronouncements are not usually bad.

Shortly there will be announcements from Bass and Scottish & Newcastle. Both companies have their attractions but the yield edge on Scottish might be the more pronounced attraction.

Not surprisingly there will be some doubters, but those who doubt might do so at their own financial peril. The present picture of the sector appears to combine two influences, namely, a good short-term seasonal outlook and a far from gloomy long-term outlook.

Surely it is wrong to be underinvested in a sector where, to quote just one company, "we are confident". If companies are confident then perhaps investors should also be confident.

Colin Mitchell is a partner in the stockbrokers Buckmaster & Moore.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2%
Adam & Company	9 1/2%
Barclays	9 1/2%
BCCI	9 1/2%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2%
Continental Trust	9 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2%
TSB	9 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%
Citibank NA	9 1/2%

* day deposit on sums of under £10,000, 9 1/2%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 11 1/2%; £50,000 and over, 12%.

† Mortgag Base Rate.

APPOINTMENTS

Change at Royal Trust

Royal Trust Company of Canada: Mr Nigel Robson has been appointed chairman following the retirement of Sir Francis Sandlands. Mr Robson is the chairman of Alexander Howden Underwriting and a director of British Sugar. He is also deputy chairman of the Ottoman Bank, a director of the Central Trustee Savings Bank and London adviser to the Bank of Tokyo Group.

County Bank ARC: Mr Robert W. Dutton has joined as a senior assistant director.

De Beers Consolidated Mines: Mr James A. Barbour has joined the board.

Racial-Vodafone: Mr Christopher Gent becomes managing director next month.

Davies as managing director.

Yarrow: Following Sir Eric Yarrow's retirement next year Mr J Edward Boyd becomes non-executive chairman.

ICL: Mr K J Hopkins becomes director of International Network Services.

Arthur Guinness & Sons Mr Peter Linscomb succeeds Mr Michael Hatfield as managing director of Guinness director of Fleet Street cuts back on its overseas correspondents.

Ofrex Group: Mr D F Thompson and Mr S S McKay have been appointed directors and Mr S J Loffler has become marketing director.

Royal Worcester Spode: Mr Christopher Gent becomes managing director next month.

SMITHS INDUSTRIES

1984

- Turnover* up 19%
- Profit up 35%
- Dividend up 22%
- Share split and Scrip Issue

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 4th August are available from The Secretary.

	1984	1983
Turnover	£388.7m	£380.7m
*Turnover: continuing businesses	£342.9m	£288.3m
Profit before Tax	£36.2m	£26.8m
Earnings per Share	40.6p	33.4p
Dividend per Share	14.0p	11.5p

Principal Activities

AEROSPACE: Electronic displays, flight, engine and ignition systems; single use MEDICAL products, surgical instruments and autoclaves; MARINE radar, echo sounders and position fixing equipment; INDUSTRIAL ignition, ceramics, connectors, tubing and environmental controls; AUSTRALIA.

SMITH INDUSTRIES

765 Finchley Rd Childs Hill, London NW18 8

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Oxford dows find market for instant analysis

By Alison Eadie

A consulting firm staffed by Oxford dows, sending out daily bulletins via the latest technology to reach the desks of US corporate executives before breakfast has an incongruous ring about it.

The image of ivy towered buildings standing over daily bulletins via the latest technology to reach the desks of US corporate executives before breakfast has an incongruous ring about it.

Underlying the "bid" appeal which frequently emerges is the realization that to many companies outside the industry, brewery companies do have some attractions in terms of the scope to boost profits, develop assets and so on. This appeal is a real one but perhaps its realization is now emerging within the companies themselves.

Jubilation about the sector might be premature but the owners do seem good. Investors, who earlier might have been put off on the combined grounds that every product and service supplied by the industry is in decline and the cost cutting gains of last year were a "one-off" benefit are now realizing that this view was not correct.

Announcements from most, but not all, companies in the present results season have been good.

Whitbread's interim rise in profits of 15 per cent and markedly optimistic tone about prospects was followed by the Allied statement that "it was anticipating a "satisfactory outcome" for the year. Surely such visible pronouncements are not usually bad.

They are sent to clients via private pages on Teletext or by fax. A similar deal is being negotiated with Reuters. There are four to six briefs a day, never more than 3,000 words in total and they leave Oxford by noon local time. The charge is \$24,000 (£20,000) a year.

Oxford Analytics draws on an inner circle of 100 wise men who stand to receive equity in the firm when it breaks even, and a wider circle of up to 300 contributors. Most are academics in 40 universities worldwide, with the largest concentration at Oxford.

The target clients are Fortune 500 companies, primarily American, because the time differential works in OA's favour with information sent westwards. The nine charter subscribers, who started receiving daily briefs at the end of September, are largely US banks and oil companies.

Oxford Analytics reckons it is unique in that it offers the only instant, on-screens analysis service. Consultancies which assess risks in countries carry out emphasis on interpretation. OA also thinks its independence is important.

Using a medical analogy, it says it offers a second opinion. It has no vested interest in the view it puts forward, which can differ significantly from the prevailing wisdom in financial or political circles.

Academics, with their network of former pupils often in high places and frequent trips to their areas of study, feel they have more insight than journalists in the field. Such journalists are anyway a vanishing breed as Fleet Street cuts back on its overseas correspondents.

Cleaner predicts profit recovery

A last-minute defence document issued over the weekend by Johnson Group Cleaners in response to the £44.4 million cash takeover bid by Nottingham Manufacturing, forecasts higher profits and dividends and offers shareholders a sizeable property revaluation.

Sources at Nottingham, which supplies Marks and Spencer, were hesitant yesterday about whether to increase their offer of 410p a share. The company was said to be surprised by the weakness of the defence.

Johnson stands at 456p. Its document says second half profits will recover to produce 26.1m pre-tax for 1984.

BRITISH TELECOM

The world's largest equity issue has established a number of precedents, here is another.

Simultaneously with the commencement of dealings on The Stock Exchange, we will begin market making.

You will be able to deal free of any commission charges whatsoever with a member of NASDIM.

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London EC2R 8HR

USM REVIEW

Short life for Moray Firth Maltings

Moray Firth Maltings, about to be swallowed by Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, seemed destined from the day of its flotation to enjoy only a short USM life. It graduated from the special facility dealing market only a year ago, having resisted a determined takeover approach.

However, the possibility of a bid continued to dominate the shares, therefore, had little downside risk. They have, since the flotation been as high as 385p. The Scottish deal, surprisingly, has been clinched at a lower figure, 350p a share.

Moray was created in the late 1960s to provide malt largely for the Scotch whisky industry.

Behind the venture were four malsters and a leading public relations man of the day, Mr Patrick Dolan. City institutional investors were also involved.

The venture has thrived with profits last year of almost £2 million. But competition is increasing. The Distillers Co has just joined a company to promote the sale of its own malt to brewers, distillers and food manufacturers. Until now the malt resources of DCL have

been used largely for the group's own requirements.

Scottish and Newcastle did not have an in-house malt operation and is, no doubt, glad to have the opportunity to safeguard its supply source. But there is talk that the takeover could hinder Moray's business with other brewers.

As Moray is about to depart from the USM list, the subject of the junior market's most bitter takeover battle, Midsummer, has announced that the profit expectations of the previous management will not be realized.

One reason for this setback is a £79,000 write-off of a pub lease.

Mr Adam Page and Mr Paul Reece, two experienced Midsummer publicans, won control of Midsummer, which started life

as Camra (Real Ale) Investments, with a 240p a share offer. The shares are now 215p.

Mr Page and Mr Reece have a remarkable trading record, developing the Grosvenor Leisure group from one pub to 29 in 15 years before selling to the Whitbread brewing group for £7 million.

They will, no doubt, get Midsummer on the move. But in the meantime shareholders who decided to reject their offer and stay on for the ride will have to be patient.

Midsummer has increased its spread by buying the Wheatsheaf public house at Woodhouse Eaves, Leicester, for £150,000. The deal has been financed by a share issue with stock placed with City institutions at 210p.

Derek Pain

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Net	Price on	Gross Div	div per	div yield	P/E
7,471,000	A & M Hire	17	17	12.50	12.50	72.7%	...
2,000,000	Abingdon Power	110	110	10.00	10.00	100.0%	...
281,100	Admiral Corp	10	10	1.00	1.00	100.0%	...
1,000,000	Admiral Corp	10	10	1.00	1.00	100.0%	...
1,000,000	Additional Income	120	120	12.00	12.00	100.0%	...
1,000,000	Albion Corp	100	100	10.00	10.00	100.0%	...
1,000,000	Albion Corp	100	100	10.00	10.00	100.0%	...
1,000,000	Albion Corp	100	100	10.00	10.00	100.0%	...
1,000,000	Albion Corp	100					

alting

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rad brewing group for

well, no doubt, get
nearer on the move. In
meantime shareholders
elected to reject their offer
by 91 per cent. The
be patient.

Derek Pain



He isn't using Visco-Nova and it's time he started.

**There's a one in a million chance that
this is ever going to happen to anyone.
But that's exactly why we've produced**

But that's exactly why we've produced
an oil in a million.
PPV Visco-Nova. It's a low viscosity oil.

**BP Visco-Nova. It's a low viscosity oil.
10W30 to be precise.**

This makes it more fuel efficient.

It guarantees rapid circulation which means rapid protection and makes starting a car, particularly in cold weather, all that much easier.

Of course, Visco-Nova isn't easier to

make, in fact only BP have the know-how.

But then you'd expect us to go further than anyone else to make a better product.

Visco-Nova. You can depend on it.

BP Building at its best

BF

'Britain at its best.'

University Appointments

ITAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

University of London
INTER-UNIVERSITY ASIAN STUDIES
A Chairship in Central Asian Studies
is offered will be those representing
with a predominantly particular emphasis placed upon
for the period since 1971.

Will be qualified in any of a number
of literature, politics, economics, history,
and geography, religious studies, etc.,
and good knowledge of either a Turko-
Mongolian language or the language
of one of the appointment.

From a date to be agreed, salary not
less than £14,223 plus £1,321 per annum less
any membership of the University
allowance forms and further details
of the College of Chemical and
Physical Sciences to whom applications should
be sent by 15 January 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
A Professor of Electronic Engineering
and Electronics. The University
will be appointed to all the relevant
departments of the College of
Chemical and Physical Sciences
in London, to whom applications should
be sent by 15 January 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Appointment of
PRINCIPAL

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

Appointment of PRINCIPAL

The University Court is seeking a successor to Dr J Steven Watson who will retire from the office of Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of St Andrews on 30 September, 1985. In accordance with convention, the person appointed will be invited to act as Vice-Chancellor.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from Dr M J B Lewis, Secretary of the University, marking the envelope "PERSONAL IN CONFIDENCE".

Persons interested in being considered for the post, or wishing to suggest individuals for consideration, are invited to write, as soon as possible, in confidence, to the Chairman of the Selection Committee appointed by the University Court:



Rain Recknagl-Smith,
c/o The Secretary,
University of St Andrews,
College Gate,
ST ANDREWS,
Fife KY16 9AJ.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

Department of Anatomy and Experimental Pathology

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

component of a MSc course in Radiological Medicine which is organised in collaboration with the Department of Radiology. The post will be concerned with the contribution to the courses in Experimental Pathology and related subjects provided by the Department of Anatomy and Experimental Pathology.

The current remit of the department includes studies of radiobiology, particularly the effects of ionising radiation on the growth of normal and malignant tissues, and the classification of tumours. Applications for the post will be forwarded to the Secretary with Dr G. G. R. Smith, Head of Department.

The starting salary at appropriate point will range £7,520 to £14,925 plus £1,321 per annum less any membership of the University.

Applications (two copies) preferably in typewritten with three referees should be sent to the Estates Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, to arrive not later than 5 January 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Director

Industrial Relations Research Unit

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Industrial Relations Research Unit. The post is tenable from 1st April 1985 following the appointment of the new Head of the School of Industrial Relations at Cambridge. The Unit was created by the SERC in 1970 and has now become a major research unit within the Directorate of a Professional Partnership. The successful applicant will require extensive experience in industrial relations and management research, particularly in the field of labour relations, and will be expected to contribute to an established research programme and a readiness to collaborate with the University's other research units and the supervision of doctoral students. Salary within the Professional range, current minimum £18,070.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Closing date for receipt of applications is 18th January 1985.

Please quote Ref. No. 18/A/84/J.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC STUDIES

TWO LECTURERSHIPS IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited from men and women for the above posts. Candidates must have a first class honours degree in accounting and/or economics — or holders of honours degrees in accountancy and willing to make a significant academic contribution — and no previous teaching experience. Applications in any of the main areas of Accounting and Financial Management are welcome. Applications should be submitted on a scale ranging from £14,620. Experience of candidates up to about 35 years but older candidates not precluded.

Particulars from the Personnel Office (Academic Staffing), the University, 35-45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN. Two copies and names of three referees should be sent by 19 December 1984. Quo: ref. R 183/AL.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS

The Royal College of Surgeons is currently involved in the advancement of surgery through education, examination and research.

The College is seeking a number of bright people of graduate calibre who will make an immediate contribution to the work and life of the College, working in the secretarial, administrative and research departments. There is a record in an educational and/or professional institution, preferably with experience of Committees service.

Appointments will be made on academic related administrative grades (£7,520-£11,665) on fully assessed.

Further particulars of the posts are available before 15 December 1984 from:

Personnel Officer
Royal College of Surgeons of England
35-45 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3PN
Tel: 01-406 3474
Please quote reference 66/B4.

Closing date for formal applications 4 January

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

CHAIR IN SOCIOLOGY OR SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

in the proposed new

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the Chair. Candidates should be outstanding in achievement or potential, and willing to take a leading role in the development and administration of a large department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Informal inquiries about the post will be welcomed. Please contact Professor M. Partington on 0895 62441.

Further written particulars may be obtained by writing to the

Personal Secretary,
Brunel University,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex, UB8 2PH.

To whom applications should be sent to arrive not later than 11 January 1985.

Brunel University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Chair of Anatomy

Applications are invited from medically qualified academics for the Chair of Anatomy. The post will be open from 1st October, 1985. Dental and non-medical contacts with clinical medicine and expertise in research will be essential.

The salary will not be less than £14,620 per annum.

Applications (12 copies) must be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculty, from whom further information may be obtained at the General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TT. Names of two referees may be submitted if desired.

Further written particulars may be obtained from the Secretary General of the Faculty, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TT. Name of two referees may be submitted if desired.

Quo: ref. RV/28/T.

Closing date: 28 January 1985.

THE TIMES MONDAY DECEMBER 3 1984

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

A fair cop for more

Ann Hills concludes
her series on jobs
in the police force

she said. Next, she wants to return to the street, to replace office hours with shifts, and gain additional experience on her way towards becoming an inspector (only six in Merseyside are female). "I won't become disillusioned or down tools if I don't get further, but I will go as far as I can".

Sergeant Sue Woofenden, 32, a mother, and the wife of a urologist, chose to stay — and took advantage of maternity leave to make academic advances. She joined as a cadet at 16.

She said: "After six years, I was promoted to sergeant (one of 15 women out of 716 at this rank)."

When she was seven months' pregnant, and embarked on A-levels, she applied for university sponsorship, was given the go-ahead and became one of Merseyside's five officers, a year who are "force scholars". She was a 2:1, taking a three-year degree course in politics, which dovetailed with her baby growing into a toddler, and gave her extra respect for managers prepared to invest £70,000 in her future.

There was no guarantee that she would return to become operational. She did, and is at present seconded to the personnel department, researching career development and the staff appraisal system.

As to John Harris, he joined in 1968 at 18 and as an inspector in 1976 was sent to Queen Mary College to read history and politics; like Sue Woofenden, a force scholar, (they number between 60 and 70 a year, although other officers take degrees at rank until he retires).

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1968 at 18 and as an inspector in 1976 was sent to Queen Mary College to read history and politics; like Sue Woofenden, a force scholar, (they number between 60 and 70 a year, although other officers take degrees at rank until he retires).

She still gets calls from parents of children she met when working in Toxteth. "I took an interest in following up such cases, not necessarily a good thing, but it is important to establish a relationship with them, whether you are in uniform or not".

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As to John Harris, he joined in

John Harris's own career neatly illustrates progression. From his initial two years on the beat in Hertfordshire, he transferred to traffic patrol and was briefly in CID, before returning to uniform, in charge of several constables. In 1974 he took the special course at Bramshill, became an inspector in charge of a larger group in a Hertfordshire station, before returning for a spell to Bramshill in 1981 — this time to prepare inspectors and chief inspectors for their first level of command".

Whatever the status of a raw recruit, training continually backs operational duties. At the Met's Hendon training college, which careers advisers visit during their three day familiarisation courses organised by the Home Office, there is a language laboratory. I've watched constables listening to tapes of a spastic girl, with speech defects. She was, in fact, appealing for help — not drunk or drugged, but handicapped."

While the general public may not realise the demands of training, Superintendent Harris suggests that they also miss the reality. "Television shows spectacular solutions. Murders are rarely solved by one person — those inquiries are usually hard work for a lot of people. I remember spending six weeks on house to house inquiries after a girl was shot. The suspect had already been tentatively identified. He had committed suicide".

The tediousness of routine, as well as the unexpectedness of day to day duties are both part of a policeman's lot. Graduate or not, the main difference is speed of promotion over the same ground.

Another effect should be to fix the earlier deadlines in the candidates' minds.

PCAS handbooks will be in three sections: the first listing all polytechnic degree courses for which central application must be made; the second giving polytechnic non-degree courses, applications for higher diplomas courses will continue to be made direct to the polytechnics unless a candidate is also applying for a degree course, in which case both may go on the PCAS form; and the third giving for information purposes all other non-university courses including those in Scotland. Schools will receive supplies of handbooks and forms in May 1985.

PCAS staff are sensitive to the special needs of mature and sometimes unconventional applicants — a significant source of recruitment to many Polytechnic courses, and the system will be designed to help these candidates. All polytechnics have formally joined PCAS.

Beryl Dixon

Educational

Apart from £5,535 a year, what can the Army offer medical students?

If you are selected for one of our medical cadetships, we can give you a great deal of help over the three years between second and final MB.

We'll pay you a salary starting at £5,535 and rising to £6,855 in your last year. We'll also pay your tuition fees and chip in generously for your textbooks.

During your pre-registration year, which can be spent at either military or civilian hospitals, we'll pay your tuition fees and chip in generously for your textbooks.

In return for these payments, we ask that you stay with us for six years after you're fully registered.

An officer and a doctor.

As a doctor in the Army, male or female, your practice will be much the same as a good civilian one: fully equipped and professionally staffed. You could be working in a group practice or on your own; though you'll be entirely responsible for your own patients, be they soldiers or their families.

As an officer you'll find you can add extra dimensions to your life. You'll get to travel abroad, and you'll get far longer paid holidays than your civilian counterparts.

You'll also be involved in various military

training exercises in which, as a Captain

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 *Cosfax AM*.
6.30 Breakfast with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Dix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.52; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; *Pills* Lynn Failes Wood's consumer report.

9.00 *Manila's Everyday Yoga*. Lesson 13: Slow Motion Firming. 9.10 Food and Drink presented by Chris Kelly. There are items on Britain's archaic licensing laws; cassettes alcohol drinks; and on how some restaurants pass off packaged foods as the chef's own. (7) 9.40 *Cosfax*.

10.30 *Play School*, presented by Ben Thomas. 10.50 *Cosfax*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather details come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only); financial report, followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes details of the Schools Carol Competition and a song from Billy Joe Spears' 1.45 *Pigeon Song* (r).

2.00 *The World of Cooking*. The cuisine of Brazil, narrated by Derek Cooper (r). 2.25 *See Heart*: a medical programme for the hard of hearing (r).

2.50 *In the Masked*, Jean Pfeiffer, for many years head of the studio at Madame Tussauds, creates a wax sculpture (r).

3.10 *Songs of Praise from the Old Parish Church*, Peebles (shown yesterday) (Cosfax). 3.45 Regional news (not London).

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Elizabeth Milbank. 4.10 *The Hunter* 4.15 *Jacksonary*, Penelope Keith reads the story of *The Prince Who Hiccupped* (r). 4.30 *Lauren and Hardy*. *Carson* 4.35 *Congresses* and *Dragons* 4.45 John Craven's *Newsworld*.

5.00 *Blue Peter*. Janet Ellis reports from an airline-style cable-car 170 metres above the Derbyshire town of Matlock. *Gloria*. A major row follows Maggie's bid that people must pay immediately for their pet's treatment (Cosfax) 5.58 *Whees*.

6.00 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Harty*. Russell Harty's guests are Tony Bennett, Sue Barker, the creator of the Adrian Mole character, and Simon Schatzberg who will be playing the Mole role in the West End production opening later this month; and Julian Lennon who will be singing his latest release, *Violatta*.

7.40 *We're Max Entertainer*. The first of a new series starring the Welsh entertainer. His guest is Marti Webb.

8.10 *Panorama*: *To The Bitter End?* An examination of the mood on both sides of the picket-line.

9.00 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.25 *Film: Carbo Cop* (1981) starring George Segal, Susan Saint James and Jack Palance. Comedy about a successful Jewish businessman whose world turns upside down when a young coloured man arrives and threatens to buy his business. Directed by Michael Schultz. (First showing on British television).

10.55 *Film 84*. Among the releases that receive the normal treatment are *Chameleons*, *The Killing Fields* and *Give My Regards to Broad Street*.

11.23 *Newsheads*.

12.15 Up. *Suzie Hayman* and Dr Fay Hutchinson answer questions on pregnancy, contraception and venereal disease (r).

11.55 *Weather*.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anna Diamond and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Dix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.52; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; *Pills* Lynn Failes Wood's consumer report.

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Ivan Vaughan, the subject of Horizon's film (BBC 2, 9.25 pm)

● Minus the ubiquitous presence of Jonathan Miller, *IVAN* (BBC 2, 9.25pm); Patrick Ullens' film for *Horizon*, would probably have been unbearable to watch. It is a film about a man in the grip of Parkinson's disease that shakes the body with tremors and renders it rigid. And the camera records every violent spasm and every superhuman effort by the victim, Ivan Vaughan, to go about the everyday business of living in spite of everything. The marathon of putting on a t-shirt or a pair of socks, for example, is as exhausting as the marathon for which it is a prelude, a six-mile jog. The ordeal of taking a single spoonful of porridge has to be abandoned after ten minutes of elaborate foreplay. The hand that holds the snooker cue can be steadied sufficiently to strike a ball

CHOICE

only after the player has first lunged towards the door as part of a strange game of deception. Dr Miller watches everything, questions every move, cracks jokes ("you'd be a wonderful way of putting Hurricane Higgins off"). He is a constant and totally absorbed companion as Ivan Vaughan, on the same intellectual and humorous wavelength, journeys through his Parkinson's disease for our benefit, exploring its richness and its peculiarity. I don't think I have ever seen a medical film quite like *Ivan*.

● Radio choice: The good news for film buffs is that Martin Fisher's *CINEMA SCRAPBOOK* returns tonight (Radio 2, 10.00pm). The formula is unchanged: short snatches of soundtrack (too short,

sometimes, to make the point) and just enough comment from the link man (Chris Kelly) to give us the particular "feel" of the year under scrutiny which, it's 1954. As popular movie history, *Cinema Scrapbook* takes some beating. Not in a month of Sundays would you expect to find on Radio 3... Radio 3's main non-musical highlight tonight is Derek Mahon's biographical critique of the American poet Robert Lowell, *PITY THE PLANET* (7.45pm). It is, in fact, almost autobiographical, for there is scarcely a line in Lowell's poetry that does not reveal something vital about the tormented writer. The critical assessments of his work by fellow poets and critics are object lessons in the difficult art of self-executed literary sub-editing.

Peter Davalle

Orchestra! 9.00 News. This Week's Composer: Haydn. Divertimento in C (H 11 14); Symphony No 24; Divertimento in D; Divertimento Subsistat; and Scanda's Sonata No 9 (Black May). Haydn's Sonata No 4: New. Until 12.00. MP (medium wave). As VHF except 6.00am-11.00 Cricket: The First Test. India versus England in Bombay; commentary on the afternoon session of the fifth and final day's play.

November, January (The Seasons); Rachmaninov's Eudes-tableaux Op 39; No 3 in F sharp minor; No 4 in B minor; Scanda's Sonata No 9 (Black May). Haydn's Sonata No 4: New. Until 12.00. MP (medium wave). As VHF except 6.00am-11.00 Cricket: The First Test. India versus England in Bombay; commentary on the afternoon session of the fifth and final day's play.

Radio 2

On Medium wave, also VHF stereo. News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30, 4.00 am. Colin Berry including 6.02 Cricket, 5.30 Ray Moore including 6.02 Cricket, 6.15 Pauses for Thought, 7.30 Terry Wogan's including 8.31 Racing, 8.45 Pauses for Thought, 9.00 Humpty Lytton with the Best of Jazz, 9.55 Sports Desk, 10.00 Club News including 10.00 Cricket, 10.30 Simon Cowell with David Owen Norris (piano), Weber's Symphonie Op 21; Hindemith's Konzertmusik for piano, brass instruments and two harps; Stravinsky's Symphony in three movements; 11.00 BBC Lunchtime Concert; Eder Quartet plays Haydn's String Quartet in D minor Op 76 No 2; and Janacek's String Quartet No 2 (from *Three Sisters*); Quilter and Elgar's Seven Elizabethan Lyricks Op 12; and Elgar's Seven American Poems, 1940. 12.00 Queen's Birthday including 12.02 Cricket 1.02 Sports Desk, 2.00 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk, 3.30 Music All the Way 1, 4.00 David Lee and John Lodge's 4.02 Sports Desk, 4.45 Sport and Classified Results (if only), 8.00 Allstar 1.01, 9.00 Humpty Lytton with the Best of Jazz, 9.55 Sports Desk, 10.00 Club News including 10.00 Cricket, 10.30 Simon Cowell including 10.30 Cricket, 11.00 Roundabout, 11.30 Sports Desk, 12.00 Cricket, 12.30 Simon Cowell including 12.30 Cricket, 1.00 Cricket, 1.30 Simon Cowell including 1.30 Cricket, 2.00 Sports Desk, 2.45 Cricket, 3.00 Roundabout, 3.30 Simon Cowell including 3.30 Cricket, 4.00 Cricket, 4.30 Cricket, 5.00 Simon Cowell including 5.00 Cricket, 5.30 Simon Cowell including 5.30 Cricket, 6.00 Simon Cowell including 6.00 Cricket, 6.30 Simon Cowell including 6.30 Cricket, 7.00 Simon Cowell including 7.00 Cricket, 7.30 Simon Cowell including 7.30 Cricket, 8.00 Simon Cowell including 8.00 Cricket, 8.30 Simon Cowell including 8.30 Cricket, 9.00 Simon Cowell including 9.00 Cricket, 9.30 Simon Cowell including 9.30 Cricket, 10.00 Simon Cowell including 10.00 Cricket, 10.30 Simon Cowell including 10.30 Cricket, 11.00 Simon Cowell including 11.00 Cricket, 11.30 Simon Cowell including 11.30 Cricket, 12.00 Simon Cowell 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Massive security clamp at summit

Continued from page 1
with subservience and adds: "It is up to us, therefore to show what we think of her."

A picket organized by Provincial Sinn Fein will be held near a security barrier a few hundred yards from the castle at lunchtime and tonight the organization will make a torch-light procession through the city.

Dr Fitzgerald and Mrs Thatcher are thought likely to hold their customary meeting during the summit at which, in private discussions, both will attempt to smooth ill-feeling that erupted after the Anglo-Irish summit two weeks ago.

● "The enlargement summit" opens with the EEC leaders aware that only they can now summon up the necessary political will to admit Spain and Portugal into the Community by the start of 1986 (Ian Murray writes from Dublin).

Bringing these two new democracies into the Community fold will be an historic achievement, but the way there is blocked by the huge EEC wine lake. The summit will have to find a way of damming and partly draining it before the ultimate goal can be reached.

This means that, much against their will, the leaders will have to work through the intricate detail of an agreement on wine - detail which their specialist ministers have failed to agree despite days and long nights of meeting in the past six months.

Heads of governments have not shown themselves particularly good at sorting out Community detail in the past. The London summit in 1981 was crushed by the weight of argument in the butter mountain. The Athens summit a year ago lost itself in a labyrinth of amazingly complicated decisions. The Brussels summit this year failed as the argument had to be conducted with the help of pocket calculators.

The summit will also have to try to end once and for all the argument over the rules of controlling EEC spending, which Britain and West Germany insist must be put in place before they agree to pay the extra money the Community needs to grow.

This is almost the only summit for six years at which the British budget problem has not soured the atmosphere, and that could still happen in Dublin if the rules are not agreed.

ICI sees its £10m project go up in flames



Baptism of fire: Flames engulf the Boeing 720 as it crashes (above), reducing it to a burnt-out shell in which there would probably have been no survivors.

The British company involved in the fire which destroyed a Boeing airliner during the testing of an anti-fire fuel additive in the California desert is to continue its development programme.

ICI's project manager in America, Mr David Lane, said yesterday that he was "disappointed but not discouraged" by the apparent failure of the cockpit.

US officials have yet to conduct a number of experiments before passing judgement on the additive, which they said had extinguished an initial fire on board the airliner.

But they were puzzled by a secondary fire in the jet's interior, according to reports from the test centre, at Edwards Air Force Base.

"We expected some sort of fire to break out as the full fuel tanks erupted," Mr Lane said.

"It appears that the plane's right-hand wing broke off and moved forward as the fuselage slowed, drenching it in fuel from the starboard wing tank."

Twenty-two members of the Communist Party, including three members of the national executive, have been suspended in a dispute over the election of delegates.

Among the 22 are Mr Mike Hicks, Miss Maggie Bowden and Mr Wynstan Pinder of the executive, and three full-time staff of the London district of the party. The others are all members of the London district committee.

The suspensions come after claims that two branches in Hackney, East London, registered members from outside

Denning in clash over picketing

Continued from page 1
the dispute and they believe in solidarity.

"The issue of violence is a side issue," Mr Hattersley said. "It is the issue behind which the government always retreats when it does not want to talk about the absurdity of closing pits when they ought to be kept open."

Lord Denning then objected that mass picketing was clearly unlawful and challenged Mr Hattersley: "Why does not the Labour Party itself condemn

this unlawfulness?" He also protested about the National Union of Mineworkers' decision to withdraw its funds from Britain in a attempt to avoid sequestration.

All of this is contrary to the law of the land and trying to get around the edicts of our law. What justification is there for any citizen, trade union or the like trying to avoid the law of the land?"

Mr Hattersley replied by asking Lord Denning whether he believed it was in the interests of a unified society (to the Press Association reports).

Communists suspend 22

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The suspensions come after claims that two branches in Hackney, East London, registered members from outside

their areas to increase their representation at the biennial London district congress.

The party's general secretary, Mr Gordon McLennan, closed the congress last weekend after some members refused to accept an executive ruling that no elections for a district committee should be held until the claims were investigated.

Mr McLennan asked delegates to leave, but about 130 stayed behind. They have all been censured by the executive.

The suspensions will run until January, when the executive will consider further action.

Letter from New York

Going downhill under ground

Ordinary New Yorkers call it filthy, horrid, obscene and crime-infested.

The Mayor says it is unbearable and intolerable. The City Council President calls it lousy. The transport chairman says it is having a nervous breakdown.

The architecture writer at *The New York Times* calls it a smelly and ugly physical wreck, and thinks it would be a good place to read Dante's Inferno. Everyone seems to agree the New York subway is less than lovely.

The new subway boss hesitated before he took the job this year. He said it was a suicide mission. Perhaps he had heard that a former transport chief had worn a bullet-proof jacket after threats on his life. Still, he accepted the challenge - and - paid more than \$116,000 a year is paid more than the mayor.

The subway used to be New York's pride. It was what made the city work. It was founded 30 years ago and in its heyday was a transport marvel, cheap and efficient, though hideously complex and with a map like tangled wool. It was one of the agreeable features in what was once a much more agreeable city.

In the 1930s and 1940s it reached peaks of two billion passengers a year. But numbers fell in the 1950s as people moved out to the suburbs and relied more on their cars.

The subway steadily deteriorated. Stations became dirty and malodorous dimly lit slums. Thousands of New Yorkers were frightened off as the number of subway murders, assaults, robberies and acts of vandalism grew. The carriages became filthy and daubed with paint and wileless graffiti.

At the same time aging equipment and rolling stock, neglect and poorer maintenance, along with management bungling that led skilled repair men take early redundancy, have contributed to a steady increase in derailments, breakdowns and fires.

In 1964 a subway carriage covered 34,000 miles between failures. Today, it runs for fewer than 9,000. The troubles were compounded by the purchase of more than 1,000 new carriages in the 1970s that were not up to the job.

Recently hundreds of rush-hour passengers "mutinied" when ordered off a train which was needed to push a broken-down car.

Trevor Fishlock

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh attends a reception given by the King

George's Fund for Sailors, Banqueting House, Whitehall, SW1, 6.45. Princess Alexandra attends a Child Education Concert, Festival Hall, 2.25. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the premiere of *The Jungle Book*, in aid of The Variety Club of Great Britain, Adelphi Theatre, London, 7.

New exhibitions
Scottish drawings by Joseph Herman, Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until Dec 28).

White Christmas Crafted pieces on shades of white, Scottish Craft Centre, 140 Canongate, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until Dec 14).

Contemporary approach to embroidery, MacRoberts Art Centre, Sterling University; Mon to Sat 11 to 5; (until Jan 5).

One Day in the Life of a Picture Work by Anthony Green, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rosebery Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5; (until Jan 5).

Engravings and lithographs by Walter Francis Tiffey, Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum; The King's Horse, The Close, Salisbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 4; (until Mar 2).

Music

Concert by Aberdeen Chamber Music Club, Caird Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Organ recital by Tim Hone, Coventry Cathedral, 1.

Anniversaries

Births Sir Rowland Hill, originator of the penny post, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, 1795; Joseph Conrad, Bedzheve, Poland, 1857; Anton von Webern, composer, Vienna, 1883; Rajendra Prasad, first president of the Republic of India 1950-62, Zerada, 1952.

Deaths Sir Ernest Rutherford, New Zealand, 1937; Xavier, Sanmen Island (Shang-chien) Two, China, 1952; Robert Louis Stevenson, Samoa, 1894; Pierre Renoir, Cagnes, France, 1919.

The Observer was first published, 1791.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government Bill, second reading, first day. Lords (2.30): Motion to annual Okchampion bypass compulsory purchase order.

Roads

London and South-east: A22: Reduced road width on Britain Hill, A22: Restrictions on approaches to Coalhouse Corner, W of Colchester, Essex; A14: Kings Lynn, Norfolk, closed at junction with Shepperton bypass; drivers signed.

Midlands: A34: Single lane traffic with lights W of Cheltenham, Cheltenham, A412: Contraction on Stratton Road, Hereford, A412: Contraction SE of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

North: A68: Junction alterations on Rockdale Road, Hexham, A1: Contraction at junction with A684, NW of Thirsk, N Yorks. A36: Redirection of Wansbeck Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Scotland: A92: Single lane traffic with lights on Kincraig, near A85 junction at Invergarry, Highland, A92: Control of traffic between Gairn and A74 junction.

Information supplied by the AA.

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,600 will appear next Saturday

1 Expert gesture in advertising campaign (9).
2 Attack - but not 19 (5).
3 Did stink as foot runner to journalist at Westminster (7).
4 County officers (6).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 9

1 Attendants like the sound of praises (5).
4 Musical group hired after month ended (9).
9 Maybe 2, a bit stubborn (9).
10 "Starless and -black" (Thomas) (5).
11 Elated - unlike Atlan (2,3,2,3,5).
12 They're banting without money in the interior (6).
14 Nail to cross in Yorkshire (8).
17 No act in church composition (8).
19 Compensation for not being shot (6).
22 Initially Tom managed the place, accepting scheme for graft (15).
24 Completely cut, say (5).
25 Handling a right what cannibals do in a race (9).
26 Course is ten metres roughly (9).
27 Make provision for note in conveyance (5).

DOWN
1 Expert gesture in advertising campaign (9).
2 Attack - but not 19 (5).
3 Did stink as foot runner to journalist at Westminster (7).
4 County officers (6).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 9

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The pound

Starlings are roosting in vast flocks in small woods or on city buildings. If they are disturbed at sunset, the roar of voices ceases and they fly up, to wheel and cross in the sky; the moment they settle, their mass chatter begins again.

Many individuals return night after night to exactly the same twig or cornice. Black-headed gulls leave the fields at dusk to roost on reservoirs or lagoons; they glide in circles high in the sky, the whole ring of them slowly drifting in the direction they want to go. At first light, they fly back steadily and purposefully to their feeding grounds.

Leaves have stayed on the trees longer this year than for many years past. Here and there, specimens of all the common British trees can be found with some foliage on, even carmine reds and bright orange colours still golden field centres are scarlet, low pink and yellow leaves dangle on the cherries. Young leaves often keep their leaves till late. Frogs are still to be seen, but will soon be hibernating in the mud at the bottom of ponds; after some bad years, they are now commoner again, especially in the suburbs.

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